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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Federal Attack on the Eastern Shore—Fifteen Killed and a Number Wounded.—We learn from the Norfolk Day Book, that an unsuccessful attempt was made last Friday week, by a party of Federals to land a force at Chingoteague, on the Eastern Shore, for the purpose of destroying a vessel on stocks that was nearly completed. They came up in a steamboat, and a portion of them effected a landing, but found to their cost that a force had gathered there to give them a welcome. Capt. Fletcher, a militia officer in that vicinity, had gathered some of his boys, with their duck guns and fowling pieces, and with these they attacked the vandals, who sought shelter in the ship yard behind the frame of the vessel. But notwithstanding this, they were so roughly handled by the Eastern Shoremen that fifteen of them came in for their allotment of land in Virginia, besides a considerable number carried off from the scene of action wounded. Only one of our men slightly wounded. They were finally driven off and effected their escape by the steamer amidst a shower from Capt. Fletcher's men, who then determined to burn the vessel themselves, and did so accordingly. This is reliable.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 12.

The War in Kentucky.—A special despatch, dated Bowling Green, reports that the Louisville Journal of the 8th says that Gen. Sherman succeeds Sumter Anderson in command at Louisville.

Large bodies of Federal troops are daily passing through Louisville to Muldrough's Hill.

Fifteen Southerners had whipped seventy-five of the enemy at East Kane city, killing three Federals and capturing thirty horses. One Southerner was mortally wounded.

Gen. Fremont to be Superseded.—WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Nothing but an imperious demand from the public interests induces the Government to supersede Gen. Fremont.

The Attorney-General is unreserved in the expression of his opinion censuring Gen. Fremont. He does not hesitate to pronounce his retention in office as a public crime.

Gen. Mansfield Ordered to Hatteras—Gen. Wool to return to Old Point.—We learn from Washington that an order has been issued, since Gen. Mansfield has been sent to Old Point, that he take command at Hatteras, and that Gen. Wool, who had expected a position in the West, probably to supersede Gen. Fremont, has been sent back to take command of Old Point.

Norfolk Day Book, 12th.

Important Arrival.—SAVANNAH, Oct. 14.—The Republican of this morning, says that a British vessel has arrived in a Confederate port *recently*, with a valuable cargo, chiefly army supplies.

Arrival of Hessians.—Twelve Hessian prisoners, lately attached to the Eleventh Regiment of New York Volunteers, recently taken in custody by a scouting detachment of Cobb's Georgia Legion, near Newport News, arrived in Richmond, *via* York River rail road, yesterday, and were put in one of the depots on Main street for safe keeping.—*Richmond Examiner.*

It was rumored on the streets last night that Lord Lyons and suite had left the Federal capital, and were stopping in Baltimore, and that Lord Lyons had requested his Governmept to recall him. This action on the part of Lord Lyons is owing, it is said, to the fact that the Lincoln Government has repeatedly detained and imprisoned Lord Lyons' bearers of dispatches.

Rich. Examiner, 14th.

Fight Between Northern Citizens and Soldiers.—NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—A serious riot occurred at Hudson City, on Saturday night, between the Barney Rifles, quartered at the U. S. Arsenal, and three hundred citizens, which, it is feared, will lead to serious results. A number of persons were seriously injured, including the Mayor.

Another Company from Union.—Another volunteer company has been made up in Union county, called the "Redwine Beauregards," and the following officers elected: Dr. T. W. Redwine, Captain; J. R. Warwick, 1st Lieut.; R. N. Mann, 2d Lieut.; S. G. Howie, 3d Lieut.

Charlotte Democrat.

Letters to Soldiers.—It is said that there are thousands of letters in the Post-office at Manassas, uncalled for, and hence not delivered, because they are not properly directed. All letters addressed to our soldiers should be directed to the person in a legible hand, with the name of his company and the name of his regiment and his proper post office. At any rate the name of his Colonel and the number of the regiment and State to which it belongs must be plainly written.

Ral. Standard.

It is reported that Wise's Legion is ordered to North Carolina. We believe that the report is founded upon fact. At any rate if not already ordered we know that it has been in contemplation to order it here.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Colonel of 3d Regiment.—We learn that Capt. Alfred M. Scales, of Rockingham, has been elected Colonel of this regiment, formerly commanded by Col. Pender.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 9th inst., at the residence of Col. S. H. Christian, by the Rev. N. T. Bowdon, Col. O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond County, now Capt. of the Richmond Boys, to Miss SALLIE J. DUMAS, daughter of Dr. Jerry Dumas, late of Alabama.

DIED,

In this county, on the 8th inst., Mrs. JENNET HOLMES, wife of Mr. John Holmes, in the 44th year of her age.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

CHEERING.—The past few days have developed events which must have an important influence on the great contest. The naval triumph at New Orleans shows that the South need not shrink from the confliot upon the element of the North's greatest strength. After whipping them upon the land with one-half and one-fourth of their force, our gallant sailors whip them upon water, where we had no force at all until a few days ago. We presume that our townsman Lieut. McGary shared in the glory of this triumph.

The rupture between the British Minister and Mr. Seward, with the consequent withdrawal of the former from Washington, (if confirmed,) bodes no good to the Lincoln government. It is doubtless owing to the fact that when the British government was appealed to by the U. S. Minister in London, to prevent the loading and sailing of the steamer Bermuda, it refused to interfere, avowing a determination to preserve a neutral position between the North and the South; and as it had allowed arms to be shipped to the North, so it would allow them to be shipped to the South. And so the Bermuda came to Savannah, with a cargo of cannon, small arms, powder and ball, blankets, shoes, &c., of priceless value to the South. And what is more, *another steamer has just arrived with another such cargo.*

THE REPORTED LANDING.—On Monday we briefly mentioned a report brought by the stage driver, that 15,000 men had landed at some undefended point in South Carolina. The same evening we heard the story located at Swannsborough, in Onslow county, in our own State. And it turns out that what very little foundation it had related to that obscure port. It would seem to have grown out of the arrest of some "bankers" on Bogue Sound, (the same sort of people as the Lincolnites found near Hatteras,) on suspicion of having tampered with a party of about 50 of the Lincoln blockading forces, who had landed at Bogue inlet and had had an interview with the fishermen. The latter said that the yankees had come to them without invitation. After examination they were discharged as ignoramuses.

And fifty yankees were magnified into 15,000!

FROM "THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS."—We received this morning the following card:

ARMY OF KANAWHA, AT CAMP DEFIANCE,
BIG SEWELL MOUNTAIN, FAYETTE CO., Va., Oct. 9.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—"The Cumberland Plough-Boys" wish me to acknowledge the receipt of $376 10, (three hundred and seventy six dollars and ten cents,) from Mr. J. C. Blocker, subscribed by the citizens of Fayetteville for their relief—and to return to them our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the same. It came indeed at a time when much needed by our sick, (which number about 60,) and they will ever remember them with the deepest emotions of gratitude.

CHAS. H. BLOCKER, Captain.

We also received letters of the 9th and 11th from J. C. Blocker, who states that he and Mr. Love arrived at Camp Defiance on the 7th, after quite a variety in the way of travel from Jackson River—39 miles by stage, 16 miles on foot, and 12 miles on horseback without saddles, through rain and mud, the last 12 miles so bad that 3 bbls. of flour make a load for a 4 horse wagon.

They found Gens. Lee, Loring and Floyd all there and ready for a fight, but the game had fled between two days. There were many sick in camp and on the road, caused by change of climate and exposure, for want of tents, baggage and provisions. The government should not expect the army to advance under such circumstances. It has done all it could. Mr. B. says: "I must tell the Ladies that the boys have taught me a new way to make flour bread on those forced marches when they carry nothing to cook with. They make up their dough, wrap it around sticks, and stand it up before the fire to bake. I expect to stay here a week, sleeping on poles and eating what I can get, and then return, if spared, to feel, at every good meal I eat, and on every good bed I sleep on, for my own and others' dear ones exposed to the dreadful hardships of war. No one at home can feel as he would after being here. There have been frost and snow here, but to-day is clear and fine, and the men can dry all their wet things—what little they have."

On the 11th Mr. Blocker writes that he had visited the enemy's deserted camp, where they had stayed for two weeks. There are signs of a great army, which left in its flight a quantity of things, a wagon, 6 horses, a quantity of meats, beans, coffee, clothing, and some arms, and it seems that bbls. on bbls. of crackers and soap were destroyed. There were 15 dead horses. In the week's skirmishing the enemy lost some 13 killed and it is supposed 60 or 70 wounded. We lost 2 killed. Our army was drawn up for battle, day and night for some time, with fires put out, so as to conceal as much as possible; but all efforts to bring on a regular battle failed.

The 14th N. C. Regiment has undergone more hardships than it would seem could be borne by men, making long forced marches through rain and mud without food, or eating raw corn when to be had.

ANOTHER PROMOTION.—We have great pleasure in stating, that in addition to the promotion of Generals Huger and Magruder, Brigadier General Holmes has been raised to the rank of Major General in the Provisional Army. Gen. Holmes, as our readers know, has been in command of the army on the lower Potomac and under his direction the various batteries at Acquia creek, and above and below that point, have been erected.

We have received from an officer in the 28th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, at Wilmington, a sharp reply to a recent paragraph in the Wilmington Journal, which suggested the propriety of removing that and another regiment out of the corporate limits of Wilmington. The writer takes offence at this, and contrasts the treatment of his men at Wilmington with the kind attentions bestowed on them at High Point, where they were encamped when ordered to Wilmington. We must decline to publish the communication, (though the officer authorizes us to attach his name to it,) for the reason that we think no good could be done by crimination and recrimination; and we only publish this notice of it with a view to call the attention of those interested to the propriety of seeing to it that there be no just cause of complaint either by or of the volunteers who have gone to Wilmington from the mountains to defend the State, and particularly that section of it.

DISGRACEFUL.—The Standard calls attention to the fact that Gen. Hill had made a requisition upon the people of Craven county for one-fourth of their negro male force for two weeks, to complete the defences near Newbern; and that the people had so far failed to comply that Col. Singeltary had been obliged to give notice that he would enforce the requisition.

This conduct of the people down there is, we regret to say, in accordance with reports heretofore current, and with the remarks of a Guilford volunteer whose letter we copy from the Greensborough Times.

IRON.—We casually heard, a few days ago, that the great establishment in Richmond, the Tredegar Works, where a thousand or two men are said be employed in making cannon, steam engines, and a hundred other things indispensable to our Southern Confederacy, is but indifferently supplied with iron, and has to send all over the country, even to New Orleans, to purchase up the pig iron needed for its furnaces, paying $40 a ton for what is generally worth but $20.

If this be so, why do not capitalists, here and in Chatham, at once put up more iron works on Deep River, and thus supply a great want of the country, develop the wealth of that wonderful region, and at the same time enrich themselves? The cost of the works necessary to make the pig iron is but a few thousands, we believe, and the time required to erect them not much. The manufacture of pig iron will undoubtedly lead to the higher branches of iron manufacture—that is, if our people have half the energy necessary to constitute a self-reliant and independent nation.

Why may we not have works of this kind in Fayetteville? The ore can be brought here, as we have often seen many car loads of it carried into Baltimore from a distance. There is every facility in Fayetteville for a great manufacturing place. Who will commence this manufacture here? Commence it now, when so much needed, and when the profit will be so great?

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.—In the 10th District, Mr. Candler being a candidate for Congress and therefore ineligible as Elector, the Standard has substituted A. S. Merrimon, whose antecedents and present views coincided with those of Mr. Candler. The proposed Ticket is therefore as follows:—

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham
JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st District, Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.
2d " Council Wooten, of Lenoir.
3d " L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow.
4th " Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland.
5th " William Eaton, Jr., of Warren.
6th " Bedford Brown, of Caswell.
7th " William P. Taylor, of Chatham.
8th " John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
9th " Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
10th " A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

A TRUE MAN.—In publishing the subjoined letter from Col. Vance, we cannot help contrasting his course with that of Col. Clingman. Vance was an old Union man, but when Lincoln's Proclamation gave the quietus to the Union, he volunteered as a private, was first elected Captain of a Company and then Colonel of a Regiment. He had no military reputation, experience, or ambition. He had a civil reputation, experience and ambition. He was invited to leave the army and go to Congress, which he could easily have done, for he is by far the most popular man in his District. But no. His country needs him in the field, and in the field he remains.

Clingman is the very opposite of all this. An intense zeal for disunion marked his course. When disunion and the war came, he did not enter the ranks as a private, or as anything but a Colonel. And after getting that high position, instead of sharing the trials and hardships of his men, he posts off to Raleigh to electioneer for a seat in Congress. When defeated for that, he falls back upon the other office and joins his Regiment.

Behold the two men, and now read Vance's letter:—

HEADQUARTERS, 26th Reg't N. C. T.,
Camp Burgwyn, near Morehead City, Sept. 18.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of the 2d inst., addressed to my brother, was forwarded by him and received this day. In it you ask, 1st, if I will be a candidate for Congress? and 2d, if not a candidate will I consent for my name to be run? To both questions I answer in the negative. To this course I am impelled by what I consider the most conclusive of reasons.

You remember well the position I occupied upon the great question which so lately divided the people of the South. Ardently devoted to the old Union and the forms which the Federal fathers established, I clung to it so long as I thought there was a shadow of a hope of preserving, purifying or reconstructing it. And you will also remember that in the last official communication I had the honor to make to my constituents as their representative, I pledged myself in case all our efforts for peace and justice at the hands of the North should fail, that their cause was mine, their destiny was my destiny, and that all I had and was should be spent in their service. Those hopes did fail, as you know, signally and miserably fail; civil war was thrust upon the country and the strong arm of Northern despotism was stretched out to crush and subdue the Southern people. I immediately volunteered for their defence, in obedience not only to this promise, but also as I trust, to patriotic instincts: and I should hold this promise but poorly fulfilled should I now, after having acquired sufficient knowledge of military affairs to *begin* to be useful to my country, escape its obligations by seeking or even accepting a civil appointment.

Certainly, if there lives a man in North Carolina who ought to do all and suffer all for his country, I am that man. Since the time of my entering upon man's estate, the people have heaped promotion and honors, all undeserved, upon my head. In everything I have sought, their generous confidence, their unfailing kindness, have sustained me. Whilst I can never sufficiently repay it, I am determined, God helping me, to show them I was not altogether unworthy of their regard. I am therefore not a candidate for Congress, nor will I consent for my name to be run. I am perfectly satisfied to be represented again by the sound sense and sober judgment of the gentleman who has so lately represented us at Richmond, or by a dozen gentlemen who live in our district not connected with the army—some of whom I hope the common peril and the common cause will induce our people to elect without bickering and strife.

I cannot close this hasty letter without assuring you that I am not insensible to the compliment conveyed by your own and a hundred other similar interrogations which have reached me from different parts of the district. No man can feel prouder or more grateful at such manifestations. Surely God has never blessed a man with more sterling and devoted friends than I can number in the mountain district! May my name perish from the memory of my wife and children when I cease to remember these friends with gratitude. Among the many who have adhered so faithfully to my poor fortune, through good and through evil report, I am always proud to remember you, unfalteringly and unmistakeably.

Please to accept in conclusion, every assurance of my regard and good wishes for you and yours.

Most truly yours,
Z. B. VANCE.

N. G. ALLMAN, Esq., Franklin, N. C.

Col. George Bower, of Ashe county, was drowned in the Yadkin river near Wilkesborough on the 7th inst. In attempting to ford the river in a freshet, his carriage and horses were washed down the stream. A negro boy who was driving, and the horses, were saved, but Col. Bower himself was drowned. He was 74 years of age, an energetic, industrious, useful and pious citizen; had been a member of the Legislature as early as 1812, and frequently since, as well as Presidential Elector, &c. &c.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.—B. F. Pearce, of Co. F., (Lafayette Lt. Infantry,) 1st N. C. V., has been appointed Quarter Master Sergeant of his Regiment, his appointment dating from August 13th, since which time he has discharged the duties of the office.

We also learn that Capt. Parker of Co. I. (Enfield Blues) of the 1st Regiment, has been elected Colonel of the 20th Reg't, vice Bell, declined. And that Captain Boone, Quarter Master of the 1st, has been elected Major of the 20th—(Gen. Draughon of this place is Lieut. Col.) Lt. B. B. Saunders of Orange Lt. Infantry has been appointed Quartermaster of the 1st, in place of Boone.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Fredericksburg, Va., on the 6th inst., M. M. Hart, of Co. A, 3d Regiment State Troops.

At Manassas, Va., on the 22d Sept., B. B. Williams, of Davie county, of the 4th Reg't State Troops.

At Camp Fayetteville, Va., on the 10th inst., private Conley, of the Burke Rifles, 1st N. C. Vols.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOLDIERS.—Tuesday's Richmond Examiner has another long list of registrations at the Passport office, among which we find the following from North Carolina:—

Mr. Bynum, $100 for 2d North Carolina Reg't. Daniel Cutts $800 to 5th N. C.; J. T. Evans, $200 to 1st N. C. State troops; T. T. Ford and Francis Byerly, $1000 to 11th N. C.; Dr. John Harley, $500 to 3d N. C.; Cicero Moore, and H. M. Gray $1300 to 4th and 6th N. C.; A Speight, $150 to 3d N. C.

The Examiner says,—

"The aggregate amount of clothing, stores &c. &c., reported at the Passport office thus far is $396,694, which is not however three-fourths of the amount. Quantities of clothing and stores have been conveyed by private hands to the army, of which the chief of the Passport office has received no returns. It is estimated that enough clothing will have been received in the course of the ensuing month, to furnish the entire army, and without the cost of a dollar to the Government."

MORE OF THE SAME SORT.—Yesterday's Dispatch gives a list of later contributions, amounting to $38,700, making an aggregate so far of $430,400 in all registered up to the 15th inst. The following from North Carolina are in this last list:—

L. Belo, Jos. Martin, James L Barrow, and Joseph O. Hall, $6,000, clothing to 11th North Carolina.

Samuel Brown, Wm. Schafer, and J. J. Martin, $1200, clothing to 12th N. C.

R. G. Tuttle and L. W. Gilbert, $780, clothing to 12th N. C. Volunteers.

A. B. Walker, $1000, clothing to 6th North Carolina.

T. H. Walker, $150, to same.

"THE DANGER OF REBELLION IN THE NORTH."—Under this head the N. Y. Times of the 6th inst. has a long editorial article, which we find in a Richmond paper. It is significant of the downfall of Lincoln, the Republican party, and the United States government, all of which will undergo a trial during the ensuing six months from which we do not believe they can come out safely. Strangely enough, the Times anticipates the trouble, the rebellion, from the abolitionists, for whom, it appears, Lincoln is not ultra enough. But there will be other troublesome elements besides the abolitionists. There will be the starving men, women and children of the cities, the widows and orphans of the killed in battle, the rich men made poor, the Democrats who wish again to get into power, and perhaps above all these, the people of the great Northwest. None of these can be heartily enlisted in this war upon the South, and every day will more and more open their eyes to its suicidal effects—*always provided the South should not sustain any great reverse in battle.* The world is given to standing by those who show that they are able to stand alone, and if the South continues, as heretofore, to show this, and to keep the Bull Runners on the trot, the disaffection of all these classes at the North will grow till it becomes an overwhelming torrent, that will sweep Lincoln and all before it.

We make the following extract from the Times's article:—

"The symptoms of a mutinous and seditious spirit against the Government are daily and hourly developing themselves at the North, in the radical wing of the Republican party and among the Abolitionists of the true-blue stripe. Both factions, having been separated by only the breadth of a hair, or the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, are now cordially united in opposition to the President, whose manly letter to Fremont is the occasion for the opening of a general fire upon him, from the big sixty-four pounders down to the pop-guns. Even the telegraph at St. Louis is used to spread mutiny through the North. Under these circumstances it is the duty of the conservative elements to come forward and sustain Mr. Lincoln and denounce the Abolition traitors, who are the prime cause of the present misfortunes of the country, and are doing their worst to render permanent the mischief they have wrought. The Government itself, consulting its own safety, ought to seize and incarcerate the leaders, who are a thousand times more dangerous than the editors of Northern papers sympathizing with the Southern rebellion, and opposing the war for the Union. The Secession heresy never had any strength at the North, and it is now completely squelched here by the vigorous action of the Government; but a more formidable and a far more extensive disunion element openly defies the President, spits upon and execrates the Constitution, which is the bond of the Union, and threatens to subvert our whole political system, turning it either into a consolidated military despotism or into a Mexican anarchy, in which numerous petty chieftains will each play an independent part.

"We now warn Mr. Lincoln that there is a disaffection to his Government in his own party at the North; that it is every day gaining strength, and that unless he speedily crushes it, it is very likely soon to crush him and betray the cause of the Union into the hands of its Southern foes.

"If the policy of the red revolutionary republicans prevailed, and the Government were weak enough to succumb to it and endorse such proclamations as Fremont's, or issue others to the same effect, the North would become a divided instead of a united people, and the South would become so thoroughly united that it would be as easy to find a white crow as a Union man beyond the Delaware and the Ohio. When the war commenced, no sane, well informed man hoped for the success of our arms, unless upon the basis of a Union element in the Southern States, which would become developed as our armies advanced. The malignity of abolitionism seeks to destroy that element and convert it into one of hostility.

"Already great evil has been done by the proclamation of Gen. Fremont in Missouri. We have the testimony of Rev. Mr. Olmstead, pastor of the Baptist Church at Booneville, in a letter in a Chicago Republican journal, that "the whole country in Northwestern Missouri is up and flocking by hundreds to Price's camp, their arms being of every description; that the whole force of the rebels marching from various points against the Union army will amount from 100,000 to 150,000 men, and his opinion is that the only hope is to fall back, concentrate, entrench, and act on the defensive! Such are the first fruits in Missouri of the false step of Fremont towards making the war one of emancipation, instead of a war to restore the *status quo ante bellum*—the same condition as existed before hostilities broke out."

INSTRUCTIONS.—The Raleigh Standard calls upon the people to instruct their Delegates to the Convention, (which will meet again on the 18th November,) in regard to the election of a Governor to serve from August next to January 1862, and in regard to the Stay law. It does not think that the Convention will be disposed, in view of the abuse already heaped upon it, to act in these matters without an expression of public opinion.

By the way, we see that three of the Circuit Judges are disregarding the stay law, viz: Judges Bailey, Osborne and Howard.

PATRIOTIC MOTHERS.—We saw a letter from a Lady in Virginia a few days ago, from which we make the following extract:—

"A few days ago an old Lady arrived here from one of the lower counties of Virginia, to see her sons—she has *eight* in the Army, and all stationed at Craney Island. Think of the sorrow of that poor mother's heart; and yet she seemed cheerful and contented. But in the event of an engagement she could scarcely expect all to escape unhurt. Another Lady was here who had *seven* sons in the war, and was on her way to visit them all, at their different camps. I thought of your dear mother. What would become of her if she had as many loved ones exposed to danger? Yet I have no doubt she suffers as much with her *one* as these mothers with their seven and eight. God alone knows the sorrow and desolation caused by this unhappy strife! Oh! when will it end!"

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Engagement at Evansport.—Official dispatches have been received, announcing another attack, on the part of a Federal fleet, upon our batteries at Evansport. The force of the enemy is reported to have consisted of nine steamers, furnished, as well as could be observed, with an armament of the heaviest character. After an ineffectual attempt to silence our fire the enemy's fleet hauled off, evidently considerably damaged. The fire from our batteries elicited much admiration from the rapidity and accuracy with which it was served. The accounts received furnished no details as regards the casualties on either side.—*Richmond Examiner, 16th.*

The Norfolk Day Book of the 15th says "two large transport steamers, filled with men, were making preparations to leave Old Point, Sunday afternoon, and probably by this time are gone. We do not know, of course, where this expedition is bound, but there is much reason to believe that it is bound, for Hatteras."

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.

The War in Kentucky.—Passengers by to-day's trains report that large additions have been made to Lincoln's forces in Kentucky.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

A SUCCESSFUL SKIRMISH.

CAVALRY CAMP, YORK COUNTY, Va., Oct. 13.

Dear Express: We have had another fight with the Yankees. About 50 of the cavalry belonging to the Second Regiment, went out scouting on the James River Road. They met a wagon with four horses attached attended by about 80 Yankees, on a foraging expedition—yes, a *stealing* expedition, a short distance from Newport News. Our cavalry charged upon them. They wheeled and fired, then ran like cowardly devils in every direction. Twelve were captured, and their fine wagon and team became the property of the Confederate Government in quick time. It is not known how many of the Yankees were wounded or killed, but this much is true—*not one of our boys received the least injury.* These are the facts of the case.

Correction.—In noticing the arrival of a dozen or more Lincolnites, on Monday, from Newport News, we stated they were captured by the cavalry of Cobb's Legion. We learned yesterday they were taken in custody by Phillips' cavalry, while stealing the weatherboarding from a Virginia farm house to make winter quarters with. Such pitiful rogues richly deserve the State prison.—*Richmond Examiner, 16th.*

The Federal Steamers off New Orleans.—NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The Federal steamers Richmond and Vincennes have got off. The Preble is missing, and was sunk: the Water Witch has also got off, and probably with dispatches. The Niagara had left before the action. The river is clear.

The Battle of Greenbrier River.—Gen. Jackson's official report of his signal repulse of Gen. Reynolds on the 3d inst., is published. The casualties on our side were 6 privates killed, 4 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 23 privates wounded, and 1 non-commissioned officer and 12 privates missing. Total 50. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Jackson at 250 to 300, including an officer of high rank.

The Cincinnati federal account pretends that the affair was only a reconnoissance, in which they had 5000 men and the Confederates 15,000—(3,000 magnified into 15,000)—and pretend that our loss must have been 500 killed and wounded, while they say their own was but 10 killed and 11 wounded. If they beat us so badly, why did they run away, leaving many things, even to a regimental flag, upon the field?

A new feature of the War.—We are credibly informed that an examination of the trunks, &c., of the Indiana Regiment, recently captured at Chickamackomack, brought a large number of counterfeit notes on the bank of Camden, S. C., to light.

These were printed from genuine plates, and are of the denomination of 5's, 10's and 20's. Some are signed (forged of course) and others are not.

This revelation of villainy developes a new feature of the war, which there is much reason to believe was designed to be general. Most, if not all, of our bank-notes have heretofore been printed at the North, and the plates are yet in their possession. From these plates numerous notes are to be printed and falsely signed, and to be circulated among our people wherever the Vandals can get a foot-hold.—*Norfolk Day Book.*

An Incident of Gilham's Retreat.—We learn that a fatal casualty attended the retreat of Col. Gilham's command from Valley Mountain to Eura. A wagon, containing five sick soldiers belonging to a North Carolina regiment, was swept away while attempting to ford a swollen stream, and all five of the soldiers, together with the driver, were drowned.—*Rich. Dispatch, 16th.*

The Fremont-Blair Imbroglio.—MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—Special dispatches appear in the Western papers received, with dates from Washington to the 9th inst. They state that the imbroglio between Fremont and Blair continues, and that two of the Blairs are still prisoners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The cotton trade was more active and firm. The sales were 2,800 bales. Middling uplands 21 to 21¾ cents.

On Thursday, in Savannah, 682 sacks of Cuba Coffee sold at an average of 41¼ cents per lb. One lot brought 42 cents. The Government was the largest purchaser.

Charleston Mercury, 15th.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, Oct 8.—The Norwegian has arrived. She brings dates from Liverpool to the 27th Sept.

The Paris Patrie denies, but English journals reassert, that France and Spain intend to intervene in the affairs of Mexico. The London Times says the intervention is with the full concurrence of the American Government.

The issue of notices for the adoption of short time in working hours in the Lancaster mills is daily becoming more general. Under these circumstances, spinners and manufacturers are showing an increased confidence, and abstain from pressing their goods on the market until prices rise in proportion to the value of the raw material.

The city article, in the London Times, announces the continued decline in the funds to the feeling and disquiet of the prospects of the operatives in Manchester the coming winter, under the influence which the partial suspension of the cotton trade will have upon their revenues.

London funds continued to droop. Consols declined ¼d. on the 25th.

Liverpool, Sept. 26.—The sales of cotton for three days, ending Wednesday, were 85,000 bales. The market excited and prices ¼d. higher than on Friday. Sales to speculators and exporters 48,000 bales. The market closed with an upward tendency.

The advices from Manchester were favorable and prices for all goods were slightly higher, though sales were small.

Liverpool, Sept. 27.—Sales of cotton to-day estimated at 20,000 bales. The market was buoyant at yesterday's prices. The stock is estimated at 751,000, of which 445,000 were American.

Breadstuffs declining, with slight enquiry.

BRILLIANT ENGAGEMENT WITH A FEDERAL FLEET—GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—A naval engagement began this morning at 3.45 o'clock at the head of the Passes, and lasted an hour. It was renewed again at 9 o'clock. The following messsage has been sent by Commodore Hollins to the Navy Department at Richmond:

FORT JACKSON, 2 P. M., Oct. 12.—Last night I attacked the blockaders with my little fleet. I succeeded after a very short struggle in driving them all aground on the Southwest Pass bar, except the Preble, which I sunk. I captured a prize from them, and, after I got them fast in the sand, I peppered them well. There were no casualties on our side. It was a complete success.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The expedition under Commander Hollins consisted of the Manassas, the iron-clad marine battering ram, with one 64-pounder Dahlgreen gun; the steamer Calhoun, (the flag-ship,) with one 24-pounder and two 18-pounder Dahlgreen guns; the steamer Ivey, with one eight-inch 32-pounder, rifled; the steamer Jackson, with two eight-inch columbiads; the steamer McRae, with a 64-pounder mounted on a pivot, four eight-inch columbiads, and a 24-pounder, rifled; the steamer Tuscarora, with one eight-inch columbiad, and a 32-pounder, rifled; and the cutter Pickens, with an eight-inch columbiad and four 24-pound carronades.

The blockaders had the Richmond, Vincennes, Preble, Water Witch, and the schooner Joseph H. Toone—in all 53 guns.

On Friday night last our fleet started from Fort Jackson, the Manassas leading the way. The night was intensely dark, and the Manassas ran into a vessel, striking her near the bow, and cutting into her upwards of twenty feet. Appalling shrieks were heard aboard the doomed ship; signal rockets were fired; the enemy beat to quarters, and a perfect iron hail fell upon and around the Manassas, during which her machinery became deranged. The Tuscarora and the Watson came up with five barges, which had been cut loose and set adrift on the stream.

When the morning came our fleet commenced to pursue the retreating enemy, and a heavy cannonading began, which lasted till eight o'clock. Several shots struck the Richmond. The shots from the Yankees were badly aimed, as they did not touch one of our vessels. When the firing ended the fleet returned to the city with the prize schooner Joseph H. Toone, loaded with coal, and which had been deserted during the night. A large quantity of lumber, which had been intended for the construction of a fortification at the head of the Passes, was burned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The prizes captured were the Joseph H. Toone, and launch belonging to the Federal steamer Richmond, which latter was laden with cutlasses.

Naval Engagement.—The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Commander Hollins, briefly announcing the result of an attack by the Confederate gun-boats, upon the Federal blockading fleet at the mouth of the Mississippi. The sloop-of-war Preble, which has been in the United States service for many years, was sunk, and her consorts were run aground on Southwest Pass Bar. We have been anticipating some brilliant achievement of the sort at the hands of the gallant Hollins, and events have proved that he is the right man in the right place. We hope this demonstration will be followed up by others equally effective, for we have waited long enough for foreign governments to break up the blockade, and it is time for the South to take the matter into her own hands. On the 8th inst. the Federal vessels at Southwest Pass were the Niagara, Sabine, a sloop-of-war and two transports. The Richmond, Vincennes and Preble were at the head of the Passes, and this is where the engagement took place.—*Rich. Dispatch, 14th.*

THE SANTA ROSA AFFAIR.

The Montgomery Advertiser relies upon an account furnished by Dr. Manly, of which we subjoin the main particulars:—

There were 1200 to 1500, under command of Gen. Anderson. The men were picked, generally from fourteen to seventeen in number, from the companies of the regiments from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi—no full company being taken, except, perhaps, the Clinch Rifles, from Georgia.

Landed on the island, they were divided into two squads, one proceeding directly across to the Southern beach, beyond Billy Wilson's camp, and the other marched down the Northern beach, opposite each other. They killed the sentries as they went, some six in number, spiked the guns, set fire to the cabins in which the Zouaves were camped, and shot them as they ran out. All agree that the Zouaves ran incontinently for Fort Pickens. They rarely looked back or stopped to fire at our boys, but shot as they run. Our men took over a goodly quantity of rat-tail files, with which they securely spiked every gun except two. They burnt all the houses and stores, except the hospital.

The only formidable resistance was from some U. S. regulars, sent out from Fort Pickens to redeem the ground which the cowardly Zouaves had abandoned. The regulars, however, finding our force larger than they had expected, seemed to become panic-stricken, and retreated until our men were in the act of returning from the island in obedience to the signal from the navy yard. They then advanced and fired deliberately at our men, huddled up in the boats, and did them more damage than they had received during the fight on the island. It was at this time that Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm.

Our men supplied themselves well with small arms from the enemy. They also killed one negro and captured another. Seventeen prisoners they brought back; how many, if any more, is not known. One account said the notorious Colonel, Billy Wilson, had made a straight run from his *marquee* to the Fort. Another account from one of the captured prisoners stated that he had not slept at camp that night, as usual, having remained at Fort Pickens. All statements from our men, who participated, agree that they killed between two and three hundred of the Yankees. Our loss in killed and missing is forty, and thirty-five wounded, five of whom died yesterday. Most of our losses in the skirmish are attributed to cross firing, when our men were shooting at the Zouaves from opposite sides, and to their not being able to distinguish the badge of their comrades in the darkness of the night, and shooting one another.

Notwithstanding the death of so many of our brave soldiers, the object of the expedition was completely accomplished, and the result was highly satisfactory and inspiriting to the officers and men of our army. The only object contemplated was the breaking up of Billy Wilson's camp and not the taking of Fort Pickens. This was done completely.

Another account says,—

Our men pursued them with determination never excelled in history, pausing for a moment only, now and then, to fire a building or camp, or drive home a "rat-tail file" in the huge guns that met them at almost every step. Our troops advanced to within a mile, or perhaps less, of Fort Pickens—not a gun from whose ramparts was fired to stay our on and on advancing column; and near to the very mound that goes down to her heavy swinging gates Federal sentries were sent to their long account.

The expedition having now succeeded beyond the hope of its most sanguine advocates, our brave and dashing soldiers turned their faces to the Eastward, the rising sun welcoming their enterprise with a splendor found only beneath a Florida sky. On their return, corpse after corpse met their eyes, and not a few of the wounded.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Mrs Isabella Elliot, Carver's Creek, 4 home-made and dyed blankets and 4 prs socks; Miss Sophia Mallett, 3 prs socks; Miss Isabella McSwain, 2 prs socks; Mrs M A Fuller, Fayetteville, 34 prs socks; Mrs M F Lutterloh, 2 prs woolen socks; Mrs A W Steel, 2 prs socks; Mrs John McDaniel, 4 prs socks.

HECTOR McNEILL, 5t'f.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Capt. M. McNair's company, ("Scotch Greys," eighty men,) left Red Banks depot on Wednesday the 16th inst. for the encampment at Raleigh. On Tuesday previous, a large crowd assembled at Lebanon Church, about a mile from the depot, to witness the presentation of a Flag by the Ladies; but in this they were disappointed on account of the non-reception of the *Flag sent for*. But the liberal supply of blankets, socks, and other articles of clothing, furnished the company by the Ladies, compensated in a great measure for the disappointment, and will no doubt prove far more useful to their comfort and convenience; while the loss of their Flag will only serve to humble their pride. The Ladies of the county furnished each member with an ample supply of blankets, socks, &c., together with other articles of clothing to those most in need.

All the members of the Scotch Greys are single men, except Dr. John Barnes, the company physician, which no doubt is *one* cause why the Ladies manifested more partiality for their comfort and convenience; and judging from the appearance the company presented, they will have no cause to regret the interest they have taken in their behalf.

Allow me to state, that Robeson county has done and is still doing her full share in the cause of the South, having sent five large companies in defence of the common cause, besides many others, privates, who volunteered in companies in the adjoining counties: and yet the highest position occupied by any man from this county, either civil or military, is that of Captain. Do not understand me as complaining; I only mention the fact to show that it is not always those who contribute the most, whether individuals or counties, that *always* get the most credit for their exertions; and my only object is to do justice to my county and its citizens, and in case our indepeadence is achieved (of which I have no doubt,) and peace and prosperity again restored, to see her take the position she deserves among her sister counties, is all your correspondent desires.

RION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Military Committee for the county of Robeson acknowledge the following donations since our last publication—for Soldiers of Robeson:

Mrs A Errant, 2 prs blankets, 6 prs socks; Mrs Elizabeth McCormick, 1 blanket; Mrs A E Culbreth, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs Wm C. McNeill 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary F McNeill, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Hector McNeill, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Ruth McNeill, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Miss E A McNeill, 2 prs socks; Miss Susan Fitzrandolph McNeill, 2 prs socks; Miss Harriet Kelly, 2 prs socks; Mrs Col Willis Moore, 2 blankets. THOS. A. NORMENT, Chn'm.

Oct. 18, 1861.

Presbyterian please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the Ladies of Moore County met in the Baptist Church in Carthage, on the 16th October 1861, for the purpose of forming an Association for the benefit of the Soldiers. The meeting was opened by prayer by the Rev. Geo. A Russel. The Association was temporarily organized by calling Gen W. D. Dowd to the Chair, and requesting M. M. Fry Esq., to act as Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed Mrs. H. C. McLean, Mrs. J. H. Caddell, Mrs Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Fanny McNeill, and Miss Mary Jane McCallum, a committee to report permanent officers for the Association. On motion, the names of Dr. Shaw, Dr. Bruce and Rev. Geo. A. Russel were added to the committee. The committee reported Mrs. Amos Jessup, President; Miss Mary Ann Kelly and Mrs. Geo. S. Cole, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Mary Jane Davis, Recording Secretary; Miss Mary E. Barrett Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Thos. B. Tyson, Treasurer, which report was unanimously adopted by the Association.

The Association being regularly organized, the officers took their places, and the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, 1st, That the President appoint a committee of five to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association, and report the same to its next meeting.

Resolved, 2d, That a Central Committee of three be appointed by the President, to appoint sub-committees in each Captain's District in the County, consisting of three Ladies, with a request that they get up Societies in their respective Districts, auxiliary to this Association, for the purpose of soliciting, receiving and making contributions for the benefit of the soldiers.

In compliance with the foregoing resolutions, the President appointed the following committees, to-wit: Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, Miss Eliza W. King, Mrs. Dr. Shaw, Mrs. A. H. McNeill, Miss A. M. Dowd, and Mrs. John M. Campbell. Central Committee, Mrs. Dr. S. C. Bruce, Mrs. H. C. McLean, and Mrs. Clement Dowd.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due, and hereby tendered to Gen. W. D. Dowd and others for their kind assistance in its organization.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a rsquest that the North Carolina Presbyterian copy.

After prayer by Rev. Geo. A. Russel, the Association adjourned to meet at the Presbyterian Church in Carthage, on Saturday October 19, 1861.

MARY ANN JESSUP, President.

MARY J. DAVIS, Sec'y.

MARY E. BARRETT, Corresponding Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The following is a list of the names of persons, and the number and quality of articles donated for the use of the Soldiers of North Carolina, by the people of muster district No. 1, in Moore County, to-wit:

Mrs Christian McKeithen, 2 blankets, 2 prs woolen socks; Miss Mary C McKeithen, 2 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs John McNeill, 3 blankets; Miss Mary A McNeill, 1 blanket and 6 prs woloen socks; Mrs Duncan Keith, 3 prs woolen socks; Miss Mary Keith, 10 prs woolen socks; Mrs Peter Munroe, 1 blanket; Mrs D J Johnson, 1 blanket; Miss Catharine Gilchrist, 1 blanket; Mrs William Keith, 1 blanket; Mrs Alex'r Johnson, 1 pr socks; Mrs Henry Arnold, 2 prs socks; Mrs Neill McK McNeill, 11 prs socks; Mrs Margaret Robeson, 1 blanket; Mrs Malcom McLean, 1 blanket; Mrs Dan'l B McKeithen, 2 blankets; Mrs John McLean, 1 blanket; Miss Nelly McDonald, 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs Jane McDonald, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Ann McLeod, 4 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs J H M Bynum, 1 quilted blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Mary E Johnson, 2 blankets, 5 prs socks; Miss Sarah McNeill, 1 blanket; Miss Mary A McLeod, 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Catharine A McDonald, 1 pr socks; Miss Margaret Morrison, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Elizabeth A Keith, 1 blanket; Miss Catharine McDonald, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks, 1 pillow; Miss Mary McDonald, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Sarah Worthy, 2 prs socks; Mrs Neill McDonald, 2 prs socks; Miss Harriet McLeod, 1 blanket; Mrs Catharine McLauchlin, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Ann Smith, 1 pr socks; Mrs Martha Oats, 2 prs socks; Mrs Mary McLauchlin, 2 prs socks; Mrs Jane McLauchlin, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Ferguson, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Emeline Shields, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah Ferguson, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Catharine Kelly, 3 prs socks; Mrs Charlotte Bedsoles, 1 pr socks; Mrs Catharine Currie, 1 pr socks; Mrs Nelly Cole, 2 prs socks; Mrs Mary Muse, 1 pr socks; Miss Margaret Shaw, 2 prs socks; Miss Lucretia Rhodes, 3 prs socks; Mrs Nancy Thomas, 2 prs socks; Miss Mary Rhodes, 3 prs socks; Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, 2 prs socks; Miss Elizabeth Cole, 2 prs socks; Miss Eliza Oats, 1 pr socks; Mrs Elizabeth McCaskill, 1 pr socks; Mrs Catharine A Shields, 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Maria Shields, 1 blanket; Mrs Ann Maria Jones, 1 blanket; Mrs Mary Ann Phillips, 1 blanket; Mrs Eliza Kelly, 1 blanket; Mrs Nancy McLeod, 1 blanket; Miss Margaret Kelly, 1 blanket; Miss Nancy Smith, 1 blanket; Miss Mary McDonald, 1 blanket; Mrs Sarah Graham, 1 blanket; Miss Effie McIver, 1 blanket; Miss Effie J Graham, 1 blanket; Mrs Jennet C McRae, 1 blanket; Mrs Sarah Rowan, 1 blanket; Mrs Rachael Gilchrist, 1 blanket; Mrs Martha E McNeill, 4 prs socks; Miss Sarah McDonald, 6 prs socks; Mrs Neill R Currie, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks.

In all, 54 blankets, 1 quilt, 110 prs socks.

KENNETH H. WORTHY, Sh'ff Moore Co.

Oct. 16, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Donations from the "Soldiers' Aid Society" of Asheboro' and vicinity to the Davis Guards and the other Randolph Companies of 12th Reg't N. C. Volunteers:

Mr B Moffitt, $5; Mr J H Brown, $5; Mr J W Steed, $5; Mr H L Brown, $2 50; Mr Wm H Moring, $1; Mr J Neighbors, $1; Mr David Dicks, $1; Dr J J Hamlin, $1; Mr J A Marsh, $1; Mrs J Worth, $1; Mrs Hardy Brown, $2; Mr G W Cross, $1; Mrs N Hoover, 50 cents; Mr F Hoover, 50 cents; Mr A Burns, $1; Mrs Rebecca Lewellen, 25 cents. With the money was purchased, blankets, drugs, dried fruit, socks, handkerchiefs, &c. Mrs Elizabeth Cox, 2 pillow cases; Miss Eliza Royal, 2 shirts; Miss Nancy Royal, 2 shirts; Mrs Martha Branson, 1 blanket, 1 towel, 14 lbs soap; Miss Emily Branson, 1 pr socks; Miss Priscie Branson, 1 pr socks, 1 shirt; Miss Sallie Branson, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Elizabeth Williams, 1 blanket, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Miss Emeline Luck, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Elizabeth Stuart, 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Miss Marinda Danson, 1 blanket, 4 pr socks; Mrs Wm H Morling, 3 pr socks, red pepper; Miss Ann Lewellen, 1 pr socks; Mrs C E Colton, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks, ½ bushel dried fruit, lot soap, 3 Bibles and 3 Testaments; Mrs Hardy Brown, 4 pr socks, 2 Testaments; Mrs Nixon Henley, 1 pr socks; Miss M E Baldwin, 1 pr socks, Bible and tracts; Mrs L A Baldwin, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Micajah Lassiter, 1 blanket; Miss Mollie Nixon, 1 coverlet; Mrs Jonathan Worth, 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 2 prs socks, 3 towels, lot of dogwood and wild cherry bark, snake root, red pepper, sage and soap; Miss Corinne Worth, 1 pr socks, neck comfort, 1 Bible; Miss Addie A Worth, 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort, bottle of blackberry wine, tracts; Mrs J W Steed, 1 pr socks, sage and red pepper, Mrs Alfred Davis, 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, soap and sewing thread; Mrs Bunkamier, $2 worth of drugs; Mrs Eliza Allred, 1 blanket; Miss Roda Fox, 1 blanket; Mrs Penuel Wood, 1 blanket, 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks, 2 shirts, 1 necktie; Wm P Wood, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt; Mr B Moffit, 33 prs socks, 2 Testaments; Mrs Wm Smith, lot red pepper; Mrs D W Porter, 1 pr socks, sage and onions; Mrs A H Marsh, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, red pepper, dried fruit, 1 Bible and Testament; Mrs James Marsh, 2 prs socks; Miss Emmie Thompson, 1 pr socks; Mrs Thomas Daniel, 1 towel, 1 pillow case and soap; Mrs E E Jackson, 2 prs socks, 1 pr knit drawers, 1 jug blackberry vinegar, lot onions and bandages; Mr David Dicks, 1 towel, 1 Bible; Master Charlie and Ass Steed, 2 Testaments; Mrs J Lawrence, 1 Testament; Mr J H Brown, 1 Bible and Testament; Mr Wm A Brown, 1 Testament; Miss E Elliott, 2 prs socks and tracts; Mrs Frances Newby, 1 blanket; Mrs John Jolly, red pepper and sage; Mrs L J Carter, bundle of balm and sage, Mrs M Gluyas, 1 blanket, 3 prs socks.

These contributions, amounting in all to over $100, were hastily collected and given in charge to the Society above named. Others from the same vicinity left their donations with Dr. J. M. Worth who has kindly undertaken to deliver the whole, in person, to the company now in Virginia.

We cannot publish the names of these latter contributors for want of a list of names, but hope soon to be able to do so.

The Ladies of this town also collected and sent on $23 to the Hospital Association in Virginia some weeks ago, and previous to that they furnished $11 to procure religious tracts and copies of the N. C. Presbyterian for the soldiers of our State.

There are several other Relief Societies in the county and from them you will doubtless get reports of liberal doings, in behalf of those who have volunteered to defend our liberties.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Voters of the Third Congressional District, composed of the Counties of Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Sampson, and Craven.

GENTLEMEN:—By numerous soliciations from different portions of the District, I am induced to become a candidate to represent you in the first permanent Congress of the Confederate States. I regret, exceedingly, that my acquaintance is so limited in many parts of the District, and that there is not time to cultivate your acquaintance, between this and the election. I know persons dislike to vote for strangers, and desire to see a candidate, before they feel willing to support him; but should you conclude to favor me with your suffrages, I hope you will never have any reason to regret it. I think I know something about the rights of the people, and I always dare maintain them. I am willing to make any sacrifice, sooner than the South shall be subjugated by Northern aggression. I will support all measures that are calculated to give the war vigorous prosecution on our part, and bring it to a speedy close. I mean what I say. I believe in *constancy*, without it, there is neither love, friendship or virtue in the world.

For my course against Northern aggression, I invite you to an examination of the Journals of the three last sessions of the Legislature. In addition to that, I refer you to my brother Senators and the members of the House of Commons, as to my soundness on the Southern Rights question, whether I acted the part of a laggard, and waited to follow the lead of others, or took a bold and independent course in their defence.

This is no time for parley, we are in the midst of a revolution. "We have passed the Rubicon," let us stand together as a band of brothers, (a Spartan band,) unhesitatingly and fearlessly, maintaining our freedom. Let us do or die. I confess I am ambitious, but my ambition carries me no further than to try to excel in the promotion of our liberty, and the peace, prosperity, and happiness of my fellow man. I fear you may think me an egotist, but it is owing to our being so lately thrown into the same Congressional District, that I have made the above remarks. No one dislikes egotism more than I; or for a man to attempt to make himself conspicuous, by making a display in the newspapers, as a racer does his blooded stock, by advertisement, a merchant tailor his clothing, and a quack doctor his pills. I often times pity Editors, in consequence of their being called on to make great men out of small material.

A word more and I am done. I see in the Daily Journal, (published in Wilmington) an account of a District Convention, held in Goldsboro', the first day of the present month (October.) I think it would have been more appropriate to have called it a Homœopathic meeting, judging from the small number in attendance, the meagre proceedings, and means used. How many, do you suppose, officiated at this Convention, or Homœopathic meeting? Twelve, including the Chairman and Secretaries, as I understood the Journal, and he is generally correct.

"On motion the names of the delegates were enrolled." If there were any more than twelve officiating, I suppose we shall have to apply to the office of the Secretary of State to find out, he being the custodian of enrolled bills; this would be attended with cost. I think it would be better to spend the money in the purchase of clothing for our *brave volunteers*.

On motion, a committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the Convention. That committee was composed of one from each of the counties of Wayne, Onslow, Carteret, Sampson, Duplin, and Johnston. Craven, yes, Craven, *the land* of the great and good Gaston, the talented Stanly, the eloquent Shepard, the accomplished Stevenson, the able advocate Washington, and a host of others, and the patriotic county of Jones, too, entirely overlooked and neglected. The Committee after retiring a few moments (the Journal says, and he is good authority,) reported the following preamble and resolution, not resolutions:

"WHEREAS, we, the representatives of the people in the 3d Congressional District, have assembled in Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent *us* in the said District,

"Resolved, That *we* will support the nomination of said Convention."

The preamble says we, "the representatives of the people." How many of the people do you suppose they represented? Did they really represent the hundredth man in the District? It is a very easy matter for a man to be mistaken.

"A parson reading the first line or so of a chapter in the Bible, the clerk, by some mistake or other, read it after him. The parson read as follows: "Moses was an *austere* man, and made atonement for *the sins* of his people." The clerk misunderstanding him, spoke thus: "Moses was an *oyster man*, and made ointment for *the shins* of his people." Now, without any intention to do wrong, and their over anxiety to serve their country, led the delegates into an error, I presume.

"To represent us," means the delegates assembled—the people at large is not included, therefore beg leave to be released from any obligation.

"Resolved, That *we* will support," &c., has reference to the delegates only, certainly not intending to bind the voters by their action, but it is in the event they did so intend that I have taken notice of the Convention. It was certainly composed of bachelors, and they are not the most reliable characters even in times of peace, say nothing of war. This I will leave to the ladies to decide, and no man dare question the correctness of their decision. The reason I say so, the committee appointed to prepare *resolutions* for the action of the Convention returned only the *celibate resolution* above mentioned, (contrary to the duty assigned them, which was to prepare resolutions,) which celibate resolution contained only *ten words*, and these not in accordance with the "ten commandments," or the Bible in other particulars. The war cannot be carried on by such proceedings. It is true it resembles Cæsar for brevity, "*veni, vidi, vici*," but not for conquest. Ten doses of homœopathy will not physic all the Black Republicans. We must give them a plenty of grape. It will not do to build fortifications of humbuggery now, and man them with straw;—the materials are too combustible. We must have them built of live oak, defended by the real man—yes, good and true Southern men.

My name was put in nomination, not by my knowledge or consent; yet I always feel grateful to my friends. I look upon ingratitude to be one of the blackest of crimes.

I was a candidate before the Convention assembled, but did not wish to trouble the Editors—thought it an improper time to discuss politics, believing we are all good Secessionists, for the South, "right or wrong." I was engaged in assisting a friend to make up a Volunteer Company. I then thought, and do now, of going to Virginia to join a regiment, if I can get a sufficient number of companies.

I am not aware that any of the other districts in the Sate has held a Convention, the reason I think that they have not is obvious; we are now a united people, and I think it is best for us to remain so, during the important crisis that the country is now in at least. Conventions at this time will be well calculated to create division in our ranks.

I have no doubt the gentlemen who composed the Convention at Goldsboro', are high minded, intelligent and patriotic, but this is setting a bad precedent at this time, and designing politicians will take advantage of it hereafter and turn it to their own account to the injury of the country. I am not so certain, but Conventions were one of the main causes that helped break up the old government. The abolitionists took advantage of them in 1839 and 1848. I have sometime since been opposed to them in the manner they were gotten up by wire working politicians; let the people govern awhile,—it is their right to do so. I think they will do quite as well as office holders and office seekers did in the old government. I do not see how they can do much worse. There is more intelligence in the people than is generally supposed by some. They use common sense, which is the best kind after all. A man on the wing of imagination, if he is overtaken by the storm, comes swiftly to the ground, and is laid low by the fall, not to rise again soon.

But the yeomanry of the country have an iron will,
Not so easily discouraged, pursue their course still.

Fellow-citizens, hear what the great South Carolina statesman had to say in an address to his political friends with regard to the Convention question. Says he, "I hold then, with you, that the Convention should be so constituted as to utter fully and clearly the voice of the people, and not that of political managers or office holders and office seekers; and for that purpose, I hold it indispensable that the delegates should be appointed directly by the people, or to use the language of General Jackson, should be "fresh from the people." I also hold, the only possible mode to effect this is for the people to choose the delegates by districts, and that they should vote per capita. "Every other mode of appointing would be controlled by political machinery, and place the appointments in the hands of the few who work it." Are we not trying to carry out the doctrine which he adopted years and years ago, let us then use the same means to accomplish the same ends—let the people make their own choice.

Come, then, "let us make a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether." Say one, say all, that we will not cease until victory perches on the flag of the CONFEDERATE STATES, COST WHAT IT MAY.

The female voice and lyre,
Confidence doth inspire;
Then on, brave boys, on,
Let us whip Lin-coln-
And all his motley crew,
Noxious Weed, Greely too.
Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOMAS I. FAISON.

Oct. 15, 1861.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO KEEP SWEET POTATOES.

As the time is drawing near for housing sweet potatoes and as there is frequently great loss incurred by rotting, I annex two methods of putting them up, one of which, if the directions be followed, is certain to keep them well, and the other is said to be equally as good.

1st method. Haul some dead dry wood (pine preferable) and make a platform some eight to ten feet square and two or three logs thick; then throw on sand, sufficient to go among your potatoes, or a foot or so deep anyway; then apply fire to the wood. As the wood burns, the sand will become dry and run down through the wood. (The platform should be made on large sticks of wood so as to give room underneath for the sand as it runs down.) After your wood has burned down and sand become thoroughly dry, rake it out. Then prepare to hill your potatoes in this place that was burnt (after letting the ground cool.) Pile them down in a conical pile of not more than thirty to forty bushels to the hill. Then stand up boards around and dirt them after the common method to the depth of five or six inches, leaving a small vent at the top. Then take of your sand and pour in at the top of the hill until the vent is quite filled up. Then close and let remain until wanted for planting. There should be no straw put about them as it will keep them too warm. Sand not kiln-dried will do as well provided it is dry. But it will not do if not thoroughly dry—causing the potatoes to heat and soon to rot. Hilling the potatoes on the ground where burnt is preferable, as the fire dries the ground to a considerable depth. They should receive no airing after digging, only enough to dry off the dampness—therefore a few hours sun is all that is needed. Early potatoes keep better than late ones, as they are not so full of sap as those planted late and are likewise tougher and more hardy. Potatoes accidentally broken and thus put away will look almost as fresh the next Spring as if fresh done. I have tried this plan and found it far superior to all others.

2d method. Take cotton seed and lay in your barn floor six inches thick; then pile on your potatoes; then cover with cotton seed six inches, and the work is done. I have never tried this plan, but if it do as well as it has been recommended to do, none will beat it, and as it is cheaper and less trouble would be preferable on that account. I can't say whether the barn must be tight or open, for thus putting away; probably either would answer. A little experimenting would soon decide the time. I would say though if you had a tight barn and were finding that your potatoes were likely to get too warm, you could leave the windows open and thus bring about the desired change.

I will remark here that potatoes should not be dug until the vines are completely killed or until the weather turns somewhat cold. If there be danger of frost biting the ends of the potatoes, that can be prevented by throwing a little dirt on top of the hill. Many potatoes are lost by digging too early. So they are dug before the ground freezes it will do, or even a light skim would not hurt.

B. TYSON.

The Communication signed "Big Blue" should have been sent to the Journal that published the article criticised.

OFFICERS OF 8TH REG'T, N. C. STATE TROOPS,
Now stationed at Roanoke Island.

Colonel—H M Shaw, Currituck.
Lt. Colonel—William J Price, Wilmington.
Major—George Williamson, Caswell.
Adjutant—J B Cherry, Windsor, Bertie Co.
Commissary—H G Yeader, Murfreesboro'.
Qr Master—C W Grandy, Norfolk, Va.
Sergeant Major—L J Thornton, Wilmington.

COMPANIES.

A.
Captain—James H Hinton, Elizabeth City.
1st Lieut—H A Bagly, " "
2d " —D A Sawyer, Pasquotank.
Jun 2d Lt—I T Spence, "

B.
Captain—James Whitson, Currituck.
1st Lieut—T J Jarvis, "
2d " —B F Simmons, "
Jun 2d Lt—E F Baxter, "

C.
Captain—Henry MacRae, Wilmington.
1st Lieut—C H Benon, Edgecombe.
2d " —T W Davis, Franklin.
Jun 2d Lt—W L S Townshend, Wilmington.

D.
Captain—A J Rogers, Warren.
1st Lieut—A Gregory, Granville.
2d " —R B Gilliam, Jr. "
Jun 2d Lt—J C Cooper. "

E.
Captain—P A Kennedy, Salisbury.
1st Lieut—W B Howerton, "
2d " —W W Wilhelm, "
Jun 2d Lt—J J Bell, "

F.
Captain—Gaston D Cobb, Alamance.
1st Lieut—Julius W Wright, Wilmington,
2d "
Jun. 2d Lt—S M Butler, Elisabeth City.

G.
Captain—R A Banier, Cabarrus.
1st Lieut—J N Files, "
2d " Jonas Cook, "
Jun 2d Lt—H C McAlister, Gaston.

H.
Captain—E C Yellowly, Pitt.
1st Lieut—J A Hines, "
2d " —Chas Rountree, "
Jun 2d Lt—W N Peebles, "

I.
Captain—J M Williams, Fayetteville.
1st Lieut—J R Murchison, Cumberland.
2d " —K M Murchison, Fayetteville
Jun 2d Lt—N G Monroe, Cumberland.

K.
Captain—Charles Jones, Warren.
1st Lieut—W M Walker, Wilmington.
2d " —A Alston, Warren.
Jun 2d Lt—L A Henderson, Salisbury.

The Marion S. C. Star has a specimen of Salt made at Little River, S. C., out of ocean brine. The Salt is of good quality. The making of it ought to pay well at half the present rates. We learn that the Salt made on our Sounds is selling at $3 per bushel.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Gen. Siegel, according to the Cincinnati Commercial, was working in a foundry in that city at $5 a week when the Mexican war broke out. He then enlisted, and went through the war as a private.

PAY OF OUR TROOPS.

In the Tennessee Legislature, a proposition has been introduced to increase the pay of the volunteers from that State, by a contribution from the State Treasury. We feel well assured that no soldiery ever underwent more uncomplainingly the privations and perils of service, or accepted more contentedly the pittance allowed in way of compensation, than those which follow the standards of the Confederate States. Whatever sacrifices they have made they do not repine—whatever hardships, they do not murmur. There is no call from them for larger pay. They have drawn their swords as patriots, and they do not ask to be rewarded as hirelings. Nevertheless the question must press itself on the attention of those who are not under arms, whether justice, gratitude and good policy do not demand that they shall take upon themselves more of the burdens of this war, by giving more freely of their means towards the health, comfort and efficiency of the troops, and those dear to them who are left at home. Whether this should be done by Legislative or Congressional action is a matter for consideration; and as our own Legislature and the Confederate Congress are soon to meet in this city, we trust the matter will not be overlooked. The views presented on the subject by the New Orleans Delta are forcible. A variety of causes, it says, have concurred to satisfy the public mind that what might have been a few months ago a fair or liberal allowance by the Government to its soldiery, is at the present time, and for the future, totally inadequate to their proper sustenance. The enhanced prices of everything, and especially articles consumed by the soldier, since the war began, attest the truth of the above proposition, without further comment. The monthly pay of a Confederate soldier is only eleven dollars. At the time this sum was adopted the prices of articles, mostly required by men thus suddenly thrown on their own resources in remote portions of our country, where the demand soon depleted the scanty supply, might have been sufficient, but when we reflect that the prices of all articles of consumption and wear have advanced one, two, three and four hundred per cent, it is readily perceived how inadequate to the proper support of the soldier is the small pittance doled out bi-monthly for his increased wants. In the Lincoln army the private's pay is fifteen dollars a month, besides a bounty of one hundred dollars, twenty of which is advanced at the time of enlistment, besides promises of land after the war is ended. There can be no good reason why our Government should economise against the gallant spirits who have sacrificed every comfort, and who imperil life itself in defence of her rights. No murmur comes up from the breasts of those brave and chivalric men who have gone forth to battle, that the pay is inadequate, because they are imbued with a patriotic sentiment which elevates them above the feeling of complaint, or the love of lucre; but it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon a just and reflecting people to provide a reasonable remuneration for the soldier, so that the ordinary necessities may be, at least, secured to him. When we reflect that in Virginia it takes a half month's pay to procure a pair of ordinary shoes, which last only a month, it is easily seen that eleven dollars per month becomes absolutely contemptible as a compensation commensurate with the service rendered by the soldier. No one has a proper idea, without actual experience, of the innumerable little exactions soldiers are subjected to in the hurry and bustle of the marches they are obliged to make at times, where it is difficult to cook or carry their own food. Biscuits are obtainable with great trouble at five cents apiece. For a cup of coffee and a biscuit half a dollar is freely given, while everything else they may want is in proportion. It is to be hoped that Congress will not hesitate at its next session to increase the pay of the privates to at least as much as that given by the Lincolnites. Many good and valid reasons therefor, will occur to every mind in addition to those thus hastily thrown out by us. Let the soldier know that the highest object a grateful people can entertain is to alleviate his wants on the tented field.—*Rich. Whig.*

EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Mr. James Buchanan, ex-President of the U. States, has written a letter for publication, in which he takes occasion to express his full adhesion to the brutal war policy of Abraham Lincoln. We are to be won back to the Union by blood and carnage. Most persons will consider the letter a degradation for him. We cannot so regard it. For years before he left office our opinion of him has been fixed, that a more thorough-bred hypocrite or a more corrupt man never disgraced the Presidential office. If any person doubts the science of Lavster he should look at James Buchanan, and his skepticism will vanish. Villainy is written unmistakeably all about the lines of that hypocritic mouth. His eye has a covert look, as if he had just picked your pocket. The manifold instances of his political and personal knavery we have not time to recount; but we do happen to know that the old scamp had no sort of objection to secession provided it did not take place during his administration. His first ideas of Southern secession were somewhat crude. He was greatly surprised when a Southern Senator unfolded to him the true *modus operandi* of the revolution, and he shivered in every fibre of his weak, cowardly frame, at the thought of dealing with this difficult problem. He had no scruple in saying that he did not care how soon the Southern States seceded after Lincoln came into office. But he did not want his Administration to be "embarrassed" with the question. It would have been a great thing for him to say that, in his Administration, no act of disintegration had occurred. This spirit, this coward's fear of the Secession leaders on the one hand, the fear of losing his Lancaster property on the other, was the key to his vacillations and falsehoods all last wintor. He broke faith with South Carolina and with his own Secretary of War. He winked at a crime he had not expressly authorised, pleaded that he had not himself ordered it, but, at the same time, appropriated its fruits. Honor and morality he never had, but, in the earlier part of his career, he understood what decency and a regard for public opinion required. As he grew older and the difficulties around him multiplied, his conduct not being founded on virtue and conscience, became more indirect and vile. It was not so much a contempt for public opinion that led him into error as a species of moral obliquity that prevented him from feeling that certain acts would be regarded as disgraceful.

Leaving Washington and power behind, he pretended to be a happy man. In one sense he was. He was frightened out of his wits at the straits he found himself in between the Secessionists and the dread of losing his property by neighbourhood violence. He was glad, perhaps, to shake off a responsibility which he had not the nerve to deal with. But if ever there was a man that loved power and its use, or that enjoyed a mean hate or a vindictive act, that man was James Buchanan. His whole soul was sordid. He never reposed on anything like the approbation of conscience. His aim was ever to please man, to get power and to keep it. Power and place have been his idols through life. He has had them. What is he now? An old man with money that he cannot take with him to the next world, without friends, without public respect, without fame, with a heart consumed and gnawed by all the mean passions of a fallen nature.

Richmond Examiner.

THE NAVAL VICTORY AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

The New Orleans True Delta, of Sunday morning, gives the following particulars concerning the recent brilliant engagement off the mouth of the Mississippi:

At midnight, last night, the steamer Calhoun arrived, having on board Com. Hollins.

Com. Hollins went ashore immediately and drove off to his home. He was excessively fatigued and worn out, and unable to furnish details of the remarkable combat he had planned and executed; but from a gentleman who was all through the fight, we obtained the following particulars:

The expedition started down the river from the forts at an early hour Saturday morning, the fire-boats ahead, and the gun-boats following. But the span of fire-boats could not be controlled by the tug that was attempting to guide it, and very soon it commenced to slew round, and then, despite every effort, it ran into the river bank.

The plan of firing the fleet was immediately abandoned by Com. Hollins on the occurrence of this accident, and he proceeded down the river with the gun-boats, for the purpose of making a legitimate attack upon them.

The vessels of the enemy found lying at the head of the passes were the steam frigate Richmond, the sailing sloop-of-war Vincennes, the sailing sloop-of-war Preble, and the steam gunboat Water Witch.

They were taken completely by surprise and had not the steamers had steam up at the time, perhaps none of them would have escaped. As it was, their firing, manœuvres, and general conduct, showed that they were thunderstruck and frightened.

The Manassas led the way, and steering straight for one of the sloops-of-war, ran right into her. The force of the concussion was tremendous; so much so as to put the machinery of the Manassas out of gear, and render her perfectly useless, floating about in an unmanageable condition on the water.

But the enemy were very quick in making their arrangements to move, and the two steamers each took one of the sloops-of-war in tow, and started down the river, making the best speed of which they were capable.

They defended their retreat with every gun they could bring to bear upon their pursuers, but their aim was wild and showed that the gunners were terribly alarmed.

The McRae, Ivy, and Tuscarora led our fleet, and were the boats that kept up the fire on the retreating vessels, and drove them down stream. The other vessels of our fleet followed on down as well as they could.

The enemy's vessels took the Southwest Pass for their avenue of escape, but some of them got aground on the bar there. The boats of our fleet then came up with them, about 9 o'clock A. M., and firing now commenced in earnest. It being daylight, they discovered the weakness of our fleet, and they managed their guns in a far abler manner.

For over an hour the duel was kept up, but at the end of that time Com. Hollins signalled our boats to withdraw from so unequal a contest, in which nothing more was to be gained. At the time of leaving, they were taking the men off the sloop-of-war that had been run into by the Manassas, and she was settling in the water in a significant manner, so that there can be no doubt of her foundering and total loss. Our informant believes that this vessel was the Vincennes, and not the Preble, as was reported by Com. Hollins.

Our little fleet returned up the river and captured the cutter of the steam frigate Richmond, which was full of cutlasses. What became of the men who had thrown down their cutlasses in such a hasty manner and abandoned their boat, is not known.

Returning to the head of the passes, a detachment of men were landed, who set fire to all the lumber which the enemy had put ashore there after bringing it such a distance and at such great cost, and it was totally consumed. The Manassas was then taken in tow and all of the boats returned to the forts.

Not one of our boats are injured in the slightest manner, except the slight disarrangement of the machinery in the Manassas; but are quite ready to repeat the affair should the enemy give them a chance. Not a single man on any of our boats was hurt in the least. It is belived that all of the enemy's vessels are somewhat injured, and that there must have been many casualties among their crews; but of this nothing can be known as yet

The Picayune, of Sunday, says in relation to the affair:

This feat will rank with the most brilliant and daring achievements of the war. It was skillfully projected, and executed with an impetuous bravery, which reflects new honors on the veteran sailor who was in command, and stamps the crews whom he led as men of the true metal when danger and duty call.

The result of this dashing expedition shows what sort of a reception the marauding expeditions which are setting out from the North are likely to meet, when the proper preparations are made for encountering them. The advantages of flotillas, of gun-boats, and launches, issuing out of creeks and rivers, and supported by proper shore batteries, over any invading force afloat, are sufficiently demonstrable, and now sufficiently demonstrated, to show where our real defences lie, and to stimulate the authorities to place them everywhere where they may be needed to repel any serious attempt to penetrate into the country. Another such a reception, if Lincolnism is willing to encounter it again, would go far to extinguish finally the idea of attempting invasion from that quarter. The blow which has so crippled their force at the first encounter should be our inspiriting caution to redouble the preparations for resistance to any possible accumulation of attacking force, and thus satisfy the enemy of the uselessness of prosecuting a hopeless design.

INTERESTING FROM THE NORTH.

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Judge Jno. F. Welsh, of California, from whom we get some important and highly interesting items of information.

Judge Welsh, who was engaged in the Texan contingent, during the last war with Mexico, left California for the United States on the 11th of September, and arrived in New York on the 4th of the current month. On the day after the Judge's arrival, (the 5th inst.,) sixteen vessels of war left New York—it was understood under sealed orders—their destination being unknown. Our informant further reports that there are about 25,000 troops in and about New York. These are composed of levies from New York State, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania; 7,000 of these are without arms or other military equipments.

On the 6th of October, Judge Welsh left New York for Philadelphia. He found the city very dull and quiet. Very few troops were stationed there.

After a stay of two days, our informant left Philadelphia for Baltimore on the 9th of October. He found Baltimore groaning under a rigourous enforcement of martial law. The Federal forces in the city and immediate vicinity, amounted to fully 15,000 men. As if to heap insults on this unfortunate city, it would seem that the vilest portion of the Lincoln troops were purposely selected for its occupation. They were evidently composed of the lowest dregs of the foreign and native population of the Northern cities. A strong feeling in favour of Southern independence exists in Baltimore, but all open expression is suppressed by the dominant armed despotism.

Our informant remained but two days in Baltimore when he left for Washington, in which city he arrived October 9th. On his way from Baltimore to Washington Judge Welsh passed seventeen car loads of troops *en route* for Annapolis; also a large number of cavalry and munitions of war. He was informed that the transports which had left New York, on the 5th inst., were to touch at Annapolis and take on board the troops passed on the road.

Judge Welsh left Washington for Alexandria on the 11th inst., and remained in that city until the 12th. Having procured a carriage and horses, he drove to Munson's H

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

THE C. S. ARSENAL AND ARMORY.—A few evenings ago, we enjoyed a stroll through the grounds and some of the buildings of the Arsenal and Armory on Haymount. It was always pleasant to walk there; for the grounds are tastefully laid off, the numerous buildings are admirably designed, located and built, and the position itself commands a fine view of some miles. But the attractions of a visit are wonderfully enhanced now by the activity which has suddenly displayed itself throughout the establishment. There is a never ending train of wagons with brick and other material; and sawing machines, planing, morticing, dovetailing, turning, and machines of that ilk ad infinitum, buzz and whir and spit off their white flakes, while elsewhere forges glow and trip-hammers let fall their ponderous masses.

The machinery in the original workshops is driven by a 30-horse engine, and is employed, besides other things, in the manufacture of tubes and hammers for the old flint and steel muskets, pistols and rifles. A very fair weapon is thus made of the old muskets, while a most efficient arm for cavalry is made of Hall's breech-loading rifle (the original pattern with flint and steel) by cutting off nine inches of the barrel and substituting percussion locks for the others. 800 of the ordinary horse pistols, found throughout the country, have been collected together and are now undergoing the repairs and alterations necessary to their efficiency. 1000 old muskets have been recently sent off much better than new, and large numbers are piled up ready for alteration.

The greater part of the rifle machinery brought from Harper's Ferry is placed in a large two-story building, 150 feet in length, which was designed for storing timber, and, fortunately, completed not long since. Just beside this, there has gone up with surprising rapidity an engine house, 53 by 54 feet, which is ready for the roof as soon as two smoke stacks, each 75 feet high, are completed. In this latter house are to be placed two steam engines of 75-horse power each, now nearly ready in Richmond, the motive power for all the machinery for the manufacture of rifles. At right a gles with the main building spoken of above, the foundations of another 180 or 140 ft. in length have risen some 4 feet above the ground, and the work is pushed with the greatest energy. When completed, this will contain forges and trip-hammers, and, at the South end, some half dozen enormous grind stones are to be revolved with terrible rapidity, upon which the rifle barrels will be polished. Two wings, 50 feet each, are to be added to this building. Some idea of the extent of the buildings in progress can be obtained from the fact that 1,700,000 brick will be employed in their construction. Besides this, large additional quantities will soon be needed for other buildings not yet commenced. The plan has just been submitted and the ground staked off for a building at the rear of the main Arsenal building, to contain eight offices for the heads of departments, for which 100,000 more brick will be required.

As soon as the engines arrive—less than three weeks hence, we are informed—the manufacture of rifles on a large scale will be commenced.

At present, there are 220 persons, machinists, laborers, &c., employed within the grounds.

The drawings of the buildings are by Mr. William Bell, the Architect who has supervised the erection of all the buildings, from the foundation of the Arsenal, and to whom we are indebted for polite attention and information on all points. Mr. P. Burkhead fills the important position of Master Armorer.

As our readers know, the whole establishment is under the command of Capt. J. C. Booth, C. S. A., who is admitted on all hands to be "the right man in the right place."

The variety and extent of the manufactures, it is expected, will be greatly increased from time to time, as our North Carolina coal and Iron come into use.

A CALL UPON THE LADIES.—The following brief but eloquent appeal is in no danger of passing unheeded by the Ladies of Fayetteville:

The Committee of Cumberland Hospital Association acknowledge the receipt of a quantity of cloth from Mr James Kyle, contributed on the condition that the Ladies convert it into shirts for Capt. Mallett's company.

The ready response with which our former appeals have been met by the good Ladies of Fayetteville justifies us in accepting the kind gift on these terms, and is an earnest of their continued co-operation and efficient aid.

The rigors of the approaching winter are to be encountered by our soldiers, and the *hand of industry will alone* mitigate its terrors.

The wilsome march, the inclement seasons, the long hours of midnight watch, and the scanty comforts of the tented field, must be provided for at the hearths and homes, protected by the arms of our heroic defenders.

The work will be distributed among the Ladies during the present week.

HANDSOMELY DONE.—Edgecombe county, though less exposed to invasion than Craven, has promptly responded to Gen. Hill's requisition for negro laborers to work on the batteries for the protection of that part of our coast. The order for 50 men was received on the 11th, and on the 14th 80 were sent, and more were expected to join them from the lower end of the county.

The Relief Committee of Edgecombe has advertised to purchase or receive by donation, for the volunteers from that county, 1000 pairs Shoes, 1000 pairs Socks, 1000 Blankets, and 1500 yards of good cloth for pants. And committees have been appointed to go through the county in search of those articles. Well done, Edgecombe!

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—We have letters from J. C. Blocker, Esq., on his way home, dated at Jackson River and at Richmond. He mentions much sickness and some deaths in the 14th Regiment; with a great want of medicines, the supply of which had been detained on the way. A box sent on two months ago, with teas, sheets, pillows, &c., for the hospital of the Cumberland Plough Boys, Mr. B. found at Weldon, as he went on. The sick that arrive at Jackson River, at night, have no place to go to, denied the privilege of leaving their baggage at the hotel there. He thinks, and with reason, that the government should expend a few hundred dollars in putting up some shanties for them there—valuable lives would be saved by it.

Mr. Blocker complains, and justly, of the idea of sending the Wise Legion to North Carolina, and keeping the North Carolina volunteers in that bleak and inhospitable region in Virginia. We trust that this wrong will not be done, to passify the animosity of Wise and Floyd.

At Richmond, Mr. Blocker complains of shameful extortion of hotels and others, crowds of office hunters, &c. He compliments the heads of the government as very polite and clever, and is down upon the shinplasters.

"THE PRESSURE OF PUBLIC OPINION."—When this war broke out we had a very respectable and genteel colored barber here—Isham Swett by name—who was induced to give up his tonsorial operations here and accompany two of our Company Officers to the war as waiter, &c. After about four months of camp life he came home ailing and disinclined to return to the camp. But soon he called upon the lady of one of the officers to say that he was about to go back, and to ask her commands. "Why, Swett," said she, "I understood that you had tired of camp life and had come back to stay." "So I had, madam," was the reply; "and I have made every effort to stay; but the pressure of public opinion is too strong for me and I am compelled to return to my duties in the camp."

This is a pretty fair illustration of public opinion in Fayetteville, which is not only thoroughly depleted of its young men capable of bearing arms, but even a respectable free man of color can't stay at home if well enough to go.

CHEERING FROM OUR COAST.—We received this morning from a friend who has visited Newbern, Beaufort, Fort Macon and Washington, a long and very interesting letter on the condition and progress of the defences of that portion of our coast, under the energetic and skilful direction of Gen. Hill. The information he furnishes it would be improper to publish, but we can assure our readers that it has cheered us far more than any thing we have heard on the subject.

The Lincoln blockaders off Beaufort are the Cambridge, carrying 6 guns and 60 men, and another smaller steamer, carrying two guns. They keep carefully out of range of the guns of Fort Macon.

Our correspondent says there was a great contrast between the appearance of a Georgia regiment and one of our North Carolina regiments (Col. Jordan's) when he saw them together at Washington. Our men were well uniformed and presented a really fine appearance; whilst the Georgians had no particular uniform, and what they had was the worse for wear. Georgia will not allow that to be said again.

THE CHICKAMACOMICO AFFAIR.—It appears from the Northern accounts that the yankees suffered more in this engagement than any one had supposed. See the following:—

"NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Col. Brown, of the Twentieth Indiana, states his loss in killed, wounded, &c. at not less than seventy. In retreating the enemy captured the military stores and considerable numbers of arms, knapsacks, and tents. The regiment had no other weapons than muskets. The rebel rendezvous is Roanoke Island, about twelve miles from the scene of action, and well fortified. It has been determined at Fortress Monroe to use all exertions to augment the strength of our forces on the North Carolina coast."

As we took 31 prisoners, there must have been 39 killed and wounded. Our loss, it will be recollected, was one man who died of exhaustion in the pursuit.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.—"Many Voters," in the last Raleigh Standard, propose the following Ticket, and the Standard adopts it instead of the one heretofore recommended by that paper. We are content with it, or any other:—

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of Orange.
Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

1st District, John Pool, of Pasquotank.
2d " Council Wooten, of Lenoir.
3d " L. W Humphrey, of Onslow.
4th " Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland.
5th " Thomas Bragg, of Wake.
6th " Bedford Brown, of Caswell.
7th " Alfred G. Foster, of Randolph.
8th " John Walker, of Mecklenburg.
9th " Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke.
10th " A. S. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

Election on the 6th Nov. In the camps on the 31st October.

We are authorized to say, that in consequence of his necessary absence from the State on the day of meeting of the Electoral College, Judge Shepherd has declined to be a candidate for Elector.—[OBSERVER.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.—There is some reason to hope that many of the stories published on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, about cruel treatment of prisoners, are false. It is represented at the North that their own men, prisoners at the South, are inhumanly abused, which we know is not the case. And we have many statements of cruelty to our men who are prisoners there. Some of these are admitted to be true. For instance: the attempts in Washington city to murder those captured at Manassas, which was only prevented by the earnest interference of high officers. Again the confinement of the privateersmen in the Tombs, that loathsome New York dungeon, loaded with irons. In the first case, the miserable cowards had run like hares from our men with arms in their hands, but had set upon them to murder them when unarmed prisoners In the other, both the Lincoln government and people have subjected the privateersmen to every species of insult, and demand the sacrifice of their lives, for doing simply what the U. States Government itself always did, and claimed the admitted right to do, under the Law of Nations. And so far as these privateersmen are concerned, we have yet to see the first sign of kindness to them by government or people.

But while these are undoubted facts, and while they call imperatively for retaliation on the part of our outraged government, and army, and people, it is pleasant to know that very different conduct is occasionally manifested by individuals—not the abominable Lincoln government—at the North. For instance, a friend recently informed us that he had travelled with a Georgia gentleman who had been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette, and whose release was obtained by the active and unremitting exertions of New Yorkers. This gentleman told our informant that as soon as it was known that the Hatteras prisoners had arrived at New York, a fund of $5000 was promptly and voluntarily subscribed for their relief by New York merchants who had dealt with the part of this State from which the prisoners came.

Another case: A letter is now before us from a lady who formerly spent some time in the neighborhood of Fort Lafayette, and who then became very much attached to a wealthy lady who resides there. By a late flag of truce from Old Point, a letter came from this Northern lady to her friend in the South, from which we are permitted to take the following statements: When prisoners were first sent to Fort Lafayette, this lady, Mrs. G——, went to the Commanding officer and very readily got his permission to do anything she pleased for their comfort; whereupon she commenced sending to several of them their meals every day, with books and every means of amusement she could think of. The number increased from day to day, and now she writes that there are fifteen to whom she regularly sends their meals every day, besides two or three gallons of first rate coffee daily. There are about forty who board with the Ordnance Sergeant at the Fort, and those to whom she sends are the others who have no money and who would otherwise have to live on government rations, which, though very good and wholesome, she says, are not such as she sends. She saw Capt. de Lagnel twice, and says he was very well, recovering rapidly from his wound; but she thinks he will be a little lame. She says all the prisoners are treated with the greatest possible kindness, by the officers at Fort Hamilton, who were instrumental in getting Capt. de Lagnel removed to Governor's Island, where he could take more exercise than in the Fort. She had just sent him a box of nice home comforts.

Mrs. G—— has no relative engaged in the war. She had intended going off, as she usually does, on a Summer trip, but gave it up to devote her time to the unfortunate prisoners so near her. She writes, "Come from where they may, with God's help I will do all in my power for their comfort and happiness. We are all one family, and acts of humanity have nothing to do with party feeling or politics."

We publish these things—which we are assured may be relied on—for several reasons, one of which is, that they may in some sort relieve the minds of those whose husbands, brothers or sons, are prisoners at the North; who, though they undoubtedly suffer many things, yet have such acts of kindness as these to cheer and comfort them. Another reason: that they give pleasant information of Capt. deLagnel, who made so many warm friends during his brief residence here. And still another: that it is right to "give the devil his due"—that is, that in the midst of so many exhibitions of fury and ferocity towards the South, it is pleasant to know that there are some—we hope that there are many—who are animated by better feelings.

SOUTHERN EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—A General Convention is in session at Columbia, S. C., to organize the Church in the Confederate States. Ten Bishops were present, the only absentee being Bishop Polk, who is engaged elsewhere as General.

THE GRAND NAVAL EXPLOIT.—New Orleans papers of the 14th give further particulars of the brilliant victory over the Yankee blockading fleet. It seems that the ironclad battering ram, the Manassas, was built by private subscription as an experiment. And she and the others had been gotten up, at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, by Com. Hollins in the most profound secrecy. The five boats had 20 guns and 300 men. With this force a fleet of four men of war, with about 40 guns, was attacked, one of them sunk and the others put to flight, run ashore, and one of their transports captured.

The night was intensely dark, and it was almost impossible to see twenty yards ahead. The Manassas put on a heavy head of steam and dashed on in the direction where it was thought the enemy were lying. Suddenly a large ship was discovered only about a length ahead, and into her they went, with an awful crash. An appalling shriek was heard on board the doomed ship, and the iron steamer was borne off by the current, and found herself in the midst of the enemy's fleet.

The enemy poured a storm of shot and shell upon the Manassas, until they saw the fire barges coming near them, all in flames, when they made all haste off. At day-light our fleet followed, and found one of the Yankees sloops of war sinking, and the others taking out her stores and dismantling her. A fight at long range followed, in which several shots hit the Richmond, the yankee sloop of war. Not one of theirs touched our vessels, though 500 passed all around them.

The damage to the Manassas's machinery could be repaired in two days and she made more effective than before. She struck the vessel which she ran into near the bow, and cut into her upwards of twenty feet, as is judged from the facts that splinters, oopper and nails, were found in the cracks of the iron on her sides at least that distance. She drew off from the collision without trouble, though she undoubtedly twisted her prow badly when swayed to one side by the current, for it is found broken and bent to one side. The balls which struck her bounded off without effecting any damage, except in one case, when a ball hit fair on the bluff of the bow and made an ugly, though not serious, dent in the iron.

A gentleman captured by the blockaders after the battle, and subsequently released, was told by them that it was the Richmond that was run into; but it was positively known that it was a sailing vessel that was struck, and not a steamer, as the Richmond is. The inference is, that a falsehood was told to conceal the loss of the Preble. The gentleman states that the Vincennes was aground, and her guns had been thrown overboard to get her off.

This is the substance of the long accounts.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—M. H. Evans, of Co. C, 2d Reg't N. C. Volunteers, died at the camp of that Co., at some place and time not named.

On the 24th ult., Charles Miller, of the Iredell county "Saltillo Boys."

Near Manassas Junction, Va., on the 22d ult., A. D. Douglas of Catawba county, in his 22d year.

At Broad Run Station, Va., on the 10th inst., Wm. Hart, of Forsyth county, a private in Capt. Belo's company.

In Edgecombe county, on the 12th inst., Nathaniel Macon Knight, of the Edgecombe Guards. He was taken sick at Yorktown, and died soon after arriving at the residence of his widowed mother.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HOSPITAL IN PETERSBURG.—This large building, capable of accommodating 250 to 300 sick, is so nearly finished that about a dozen of Col. Ransom's Cavalry regiment were received in it on Friday last. It is said to be the most convenient institution of the kind in the South. It will be under the general management and supervision of the Governor of North Carolina, and the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson. The immediate attendants are:

Peter E. Hines, Principal Surgeon, Harvey L. Hines, and F. M. Henderson, Assistant Surgeons.

Mrs. C. G. Kennedy has been appointed matron, to be aided by two assistants.

A GOOD INSTITUTION.—In the Military Hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., there were lately 500 sick soldiers, now only 100. Out of 1400 in all, only 28 have died.

HANDSOME DIVIDEND.—We are glad to see that the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has made a dividend of nine per cent.—3 per cent. for the operations of 1859–60, and 6 for 1860–61.

ANOTHER.—The Wilmington and Weldon road has declared a dividend of 8 per cent.

ANOTHER.—The Bank of Wadesborough, 5 per cent.

First Regiment N. C. Cavalry.—This splendid corps arrived in town yesterday. The extraordinary sight of an entire regiment of cavalry, has never before been witnessed in this city, and of course, hundreds of our citizens were attracted to the windows and streets by it. We but express the general opinion when we say that it is one of the finest regiments in the service of the Confederate States. The men are all splendidly mounted, armed and equipped, and nothing is wanting to make the ouifit complete. The bravest and best material of the gallant Old North State is in this corps and she may feel justly proud of such soldiers. The regiment numbers 850 men and 950 horses. The men pitched their tents (about 150 in number) on the Lawn, and the horses were quartered in the square opposite the Lawn. Though the weather was exceedingly unpleasant, many persons visited them during the afternoon.

Petersburg Express, 18th.

A Splendid Regiment of Cavalry.—The 1st regiment of North Carolina cavalry, Col. R. Ransom, came into the city yesterday afternoon, over Mayo's bridge, and created a great sensation among our populace, accustomed though we are to imposing military displays. Their appearance, as they rode up Main street, strengthened the favorable impression created by the account published yesterday, in advance of their arrival.

The wagon train attached to the regiment, forty or fifty substantial vehicles, with four stout horses to each, arrived about five o'clock. The Old North State has sent into the field some of the best regiments in the army, both as regards personnel and equipment. We expect to hear a good account from Col. Ransom's command, should it be his fortune to come in contact with the enemy.—*Richmond Dispatch, 19th.*

Arrival of First Regiment North Carolina Cavalry — The splendid Cavalry Regiment, from the glorious "Old North State," which her patriotic sons have been maturing for the past three months, arrived in Richmond yesterday. The sight presented by this magnificent body of horsemen, as their long line wound its way up Main street, was one well calculated to inspire emotions of pride in the spirit of firm and determined resistance to tyranny, wrong and oppression, thus signally manifested by the untiring sons of our Southside neighbor. The regiment is commanded by Col. Ransom, a distinguished West Point graduate, an officer of the old United States army of acknowledged merit, who resigned his commission on the dissolution of the Union by the election of Lincoln. He and his men will do good service. Rations were issued yesterday for 974 men and about 1,000 horses. The regimental uniform is of dark grey cloth, the arms, swords and pistols, with which all the men were well provided.

Richmond Examiner, 19th.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—The amount of contributions registered at the passport office in Richmond, up to our last paper, was $480,400. Since which $84,124 more have been registered; among these the following from North Carolina:—

N. Rouse and E. H. Butts, $660 worth of clothing to Third Regiment N. C. State troops.

Merritt Burgen, $2,000 worth of clothing to Sixth and Twelfth N. C. State troops.

J. Bason, $2,800 worth of clothing to Sixth N. C. State troops.

J. C. Brown, $2,285 for same regiment.

Mr. Bullock, $200 worth of clothing to Thirteenth N. C. State troops.

J. A. Karner and B. B. Whitaker, $600 to Third N. C. State troops.

R. W. Daniel, (Ladies of Weldon,) $800 worth of clothing to First N. C. State troops.

J. J. Martin, $1,200 worth of clothing to Twelfth N. C. State troops.

John Mitchell, $900 worth of clothing to Eleventh N. C. State troops.

S. D. Armistead and N. Parker, $2,000 worth of clothing to Sixth N. C. Regiment.

S. N. Wood, J. C. Thompson and H. Roberts, $2,814 worth of clothing to Fifth N. C. State troops.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM THE PENINSULA.—There have been numberless reports of cannonading, movements, &c., but they all appear to be unfounded. A letter was received yesterday from Camp Rains, stating that on Tuesday last "the long roll" was beat, the First Regiment was under arms with its accustomed rapidity, was ordered to get knapsacks and march at once down the road. They did so, went a few miles and were ordered back—supposed to be all occasioned by one of the false alarms. On their return they were complimented in the warmest terms by Gen. Rains, who has taken the place of Gen. Hill, (under Gen. Magruder.)

Col. Cobb's Georgia regiment left Richmond on Saturday for the Peninsula.

THE POTOMAC BATTERIES.—At last, we think these "masked batteries" are ready for service. We saw a letter from a young officer of this town, who was in a cannonading at Evansport on Tuesday last, who states that the Federal steamer Pawnee was disabled so as to require two steam tugs to get her away. One of her shells burst over his head, and another on the parapet, by which last one man was stunned, the only damage done. On the same day another steamer was struck several times.

A large fleet of fifty yankee vessels is now said to be blockaded between Matthias Poin. and Evansport, (about 40 miles,) unable to pass up by the latter, or down by the former battery.

THE POTOMAC.—The retirement of our army from Munson's Hill, Fall's Church, &c., upon Centreville and Manassas, has not been followed by a battle, as was expected. The Federals have advanced, but not far enough. All is quiet there, except occasional picket firing; but there was a brilliant affair near Harper's Ferry, as follows:—

Official advices have been received at the War Department of an attack, by Col. Turner Ashby, commanding a small force, on a superior body of the enemy, on the 16th inst., at a place called Bolivar, contiguous to Harper's Ferry. The Federals, numbering, with subsequent reinforcements, from 800 to 1000 men, were sent over to protect the transportation of grain, and Col. Ashby, with 550 men, 300 of whom were militia, met and drove them back with considerable slaughter. The action commenced at eight o'clock in the morning and terminated about eleven. It is to be particularly noted as the first in which the Virginia militia have been engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy, and the result reflects the highest credit upon that branch of the service. At a charge bayonets, they drove the Hessians before them, down the hill into the village of Harper's Ferry, at which point in the pursuit they were checked by a detachment of artillery, supposed to have been Doubleday's battery, stationed on the Maryland Heights. Col. Ashby now withdrew his troops to a point behind the hill, for the purpose of protecting them from the shot and shell, which fell thick and fast around them, but fortunately with little effect. The loss of the enemy in the engagement, as reported by a woman who afterwards came out from Harper's Ferry and saw the dead carried away in wagons, was at least fifty or sixty, in addition to which our men captured twelve or fourteen prisoners. Among the latter are some "Union" men, who had been particularly busy in aiding the Federals by means of signals. Our loss was one killed and ten wounded—two supposed mortally.

Col. Ashby's success would have been much greater but for a lack of cannon, and very few of the enemy would have escaped from the field of battle. He had but one efficient gun, and another improvised for the occasion—a 24-pounder mounted on wagon wheels. By a curious coincidence, this fight took place on the second anniversary of the John Brown raid, and in the very locality of that notable event.

Western Virginia.—RICHMOND, Oct. 18.—Officers from the camps in the mountains report that nothing is transpiring there of unusual interest.

The North Carolina Coast.—By an arrival at Norfolk on Thursday evening, everything is reported quiet at Roanoke Island. The Confederate fleet that went down to Hatteras on Monday last, failed to entice the Federals out from their batteries, though two days were occupied in the effort to get a fight. The Norfolk Day Book reports that the Federals are preparing to make an attack on Roanoke Island, and for that purpose are throwing large reinforcements into Hatteras, where Gen. Mansfield is in command.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18.—"Sumter" Anderson left Louisville on the 11th inst., for Washington.

Gen. B. F. (Picayune) Butler has assumed the command of the Department of New England, and his headquarters are to be at Boston.

Expected Battle in Kentucky.—The Nashville Gazette says:

Army movements very clearly indicate the probability of an early and perhaps extensive engagement between the Federal and Confederate forces at some point on the Louisville and Nashville road, between Bowling Green and Elizabethtown. Already have collisions occurred between the outposts. The struggle is imminent, but we indulge no fears as to its issue. The fullest confidence in the skill of our commanders, in the valor of our troops, and in the justice of our cause, leaves us no room to apprehend that the victory will not be ours.

The Macon Convention.—MACON, Oct. 16.—The Convention, this forenoon, adopted, with great enthusiasm and unanimity, resolutions recommending Congress to suspend the collection of import duties, and throw open our ports to free trade with all nations who maintain peace with us.

A series of resolutions were adopted, upon the Sequestration Act, recommending that no payment of debts sequestered be required during the war; that claims for indemnity and indebtedness due North, be allowed in set-off in a final settlement; that the Courts be empowered, in certain cases, to modify the *retroactive* effect of the bill; that the property of Northern residents, laboring under disabilities of coverture or infancy, be exempted.

[The Delegates present from North Carolina were T. C. Worth, W. A. Berry, Simon B. Kahnweiler, of Wilmington, and John D. Williams, Duncan McLaurin and Wm. McL. McKay, of Fayetteville.

MACON, GA., Oct. 17.—The Convention during their session last night passed the following resolutions:

A resolution recommending such an amendment to the sequestration law as to provide for the sequestration of property of such alien enemies as have sons in the Confederate service, and for the benefit of such sons.

A resolution approving the plan of the Marine Battering Ram, presented by Mr. J. R. Butts, of Ga., and recommending the plan to the favorable consideration of the authorities of the Confederate States, and also proposed that a subscription be opened in the Convention to put the plan in immediate operation.

A resolution declaring the importance of opening railway communication with the coal and iron mines of North Carolina.

A resolution declaring that return cargoes of our produce should be furnished to vessels bringing goods from foreign ports; but that any accumulation of stocks of produce should not be allowed in any of our seaports.

A resolution recommending to the Postmaster General the policy of establishing postal relations with European Governments as soon as posible.

After adopting some other comparatively unimportant resolutions, the Convention adjourned to meet in Montgomery, Alabama, on the first Monday in May 1862.

Later from Europe.—St. JOHN'S, Oct. 11.—The Glasgow, from Liverpool, with dates to the 29th Sept., passed Cape Race yesterday.

A London company is being formed to promote the cultivation of cotton by Coolie labor.

The Paris Constitutionnel asserts that negotiations relating to the interference with Mexico have reached no definite result. No convention has been drawn up

The St. Petersburg Bee predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

Liverpool, Sept. 29.—The sales of cotton yesterday were 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed firm at the advance previously reported. The tendency was upwards.

The breadstuffs market closed quiet, but steady, with small sales. Provisions were dull.

Battle of Lexington.—By intelligence received at Fort Smith, and published in the Herald of that place, we have a correct statement of the fruits of our victory at Lexington, Mo. The loss of the Yankees was 174 killed, 230 wounded. Confederate loss, 42 killed and 37 wounded. Captured, 3500 musket rifles, 1200 pistols, 78 Sharpe's carbines, 5 cannon, 2 twelve-pound howitzers, 126 wagons and harness, 813 horses, 378 tents, $55,000 effects from steamboats, $950,000 cash obtained from men in battle, also took 3478 prisoners.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Gray's Creek District.—Mrs Hannah McArthur, one wool counterpane, 1 quilt; Mrs Gatlin Davis, 1 pr socks; Mrs Thomas W Devane, 1 comfort; James M Foy, 3 prs shoes; Mrs David Hollingsworth, 1 blanket; Mrs Absalom Marsh, 2 prs socks; Mrs Christie Jackson, 12 prs socks; Miss Charlotte Munro, 12 pairs socks; Mrs Wm Alderman, 2 wool counterpanes, 3 blankets, 9 prs socks.

HECTOR McNEILL Sheriff.

Important Mail Arrangements.—NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The Picayune says arrangements have been made for the establishment of a regular monthly mail between New Orleans and Tampico, to connect with the British mail steamers Mail carriers have been appointed, and 1,200 letters were in charge of the one which left New Orleans on the 10th inst. Another will close on the 9th of November.

BOGUS SHIN-PLASTERS.—The Petersburg Express warns the public against counterfeit $1 notes of the Petersburg Savings Bank. They are printed upon very ordinary white paper.

Coffee.—We learn by the last Texas papers that a train from the Rio Grande recently brought to San Antonio 500 sacks of coffee. It is thought that a brisk trade will spring up in that section of country—coffee will be brought in and cotton taken out to Mexico.

Don't want a Great Battle.—The Washington Republican, the organ of the Lincoln Administration, says:

A losing gamester is always desirous of putting everything upon the hazard of a single die, and it is so with desperate Generals, and with desperate men in every situation. A lost campaign may be retrieved by a signal victory, and cannot be more than lost by a signal defeat.

In the actual position of affairs, it is not we, but the rebels, who should desire a great battle. There is always a degree of uncertainty about the issue of such a battle, liable, as it is, to be controlled by many accidents, want of co-operation among the different divisions of the same army, panics, &c., &c. Such a battle subjects us to risks which we need not run, and gives the enemy chances which he greatly wants. Our true policy does not lie in that direction at all.

With our preponderance in numbers, and superior abundance of powder and munitions of all sorts, the policy dictated to us by circumstances is that of small engagements and constant fighting. Where we are near enough to the enemy for that purpose, no opportunity of combat, on a small scale, should be unavailed of. That line of tactics is sure to destroy him, as he cannot supply losses in men and materials as we can. It is the policy of absolute safety. As to great battles, while we may win them, so, also, we may lose them, and we are not in a predicament which compels us to risk everything upon the turn of a single card.

DIED,

In this place, on the 19th instant, of scrofula, HAYS F. HOLLINGSWORTH, in the 14th year of his age.

Suddenly, on the 28th ult., at Ashpole, Robeson county, N. C., Dr. ARCHIBALD MCKINNON, in the 37th year of his age, leaving a wife, two tender little ones, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his early removal from their midst.

MOFFITT'S MILLS, N. C., Oct. 4, 1861.

WHEREAS, In the providence of God, on the 27th of September, our brother ELI MOFFITT, aged about 24 years, a member of Mt. Olivet Lodge of A. Y. M., No. 195, and member of N. C. State Troops, was snatched from us by the cruel hand of death. The disease he died of we learn was typhoid fever; the company to which he was attached, is stationed near Newbern, N. C., hitherto had been unbroken by death. His remains were brought up on the N. C. R. R. to High Point and from there to the family graveyard, where his remains were deposited by the order of which he was a member. We, the members of Mt Olivet Lodge submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. In the death of said brother, we have lost a true and faithful brother, and a faithful soldier; his acts among us as a Mason had been in conformity with the order, and we learn that he was ever at his post ready and willing without a murmur to submit to the duties which the service imposes upon a soldier.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our sincere condolence and sympathy, hoping that in their loss, and though it be, they will have great cause to be buoyed up and sustained when they remember he lived an exemplary Mason and died in the service of his country, battling for the sacred cause which has called men from their homes, so dear to the heart of every true Southern man.

Resolved, 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

D. T. DEANS,
E. L. PHILLIPS,
F. McCOY,
S. J. MOFFITT,
} Committee.

Spirit of the Age and Christian Sun please copy.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct 21.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Corn—The market is very well supplied. Country, by the load, is bringing 60 cts.

Flour—Has slightly advanced; sales on Saturday at $7 for super.

Spts. Turpentine—Light transactions at 17 to 17½.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Petersburg, Cotton very heavy at 8½; Wheat 70 to 1 10; Corn 60 to 65; Shoe Thread $2 00 to $3 per lb.; Nails 7 to 7½; Rio Coffee 50, scarce; Liverpool Salt 6 50 to 7 00; Cotton Yarn 25 to 27; Bacon, hog round, 22.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS.

Persons out of town who desire advertisements inserted in the Observer, and persons in town with whom we have not regular accounts, will please send with the advertisement as much money as they wish to invest in it, according to our advertising terms on the first page. We do not wish to open any more such accounts,—or indeed *any* accounts. The process of collection is too difficult, and we have to pay cash for every thing we use or sell in these times.

Oct. 2, 1861.

RECRUITS WANTED!

For the 14th North Carolina Regiment, Now in Western Virginia.

TERM of service 9 months from 18th inst. The active service of the Fall Campaign is over, and the Regiment is preparing for *Winter quarters.* Recruits will be received for any of the companies.

ALL *men who belong to the Regiment at home on furlough will report to the subscriber for orders* within the next 3 weeks. Address me at Fayetteville.

Lieut. O. H. BLOCKER,
Recruiting Officer to 14th Reg't N. C. Vols.

Oct. 15 67-4t

Raleigh Standard copy 3 times.

NOTICE.

THE Bank of Wadesboro' has declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the profits of the past six months. The same will be paid on and after Tuesday the 5th Nov.

H. BEVERLY, Cash'r.

Oct. 9, 1861. 67*2t

WANTED TO HIRE,

50 NEGRO MEN to work on Western Railroad. 10 Four horse wagons to haul Coal from Egypt Shaft to McIver's depot.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct. 21, 1861. 67-2tpd

Ladies' and Misses' Shoes,

a variety of styles.

Gents' thick Boots.

All of North Carolina manufacture. Just received; for sale for cash, by S. T. HAWLEY & SON.

October 21, 1861. 67-2t

Cotton Yarn.

APPLY to C. B. Mallett or Messrs. Ray & Pearce.

C. B. MALLETT, Ag't.

October 19, 1861. 67tf

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

SELLING out at regular Jobbing prices. Families desiring to furnish themselves with STAPLE DRY GOODS, and various necessary articles, will have an opportunity to do so during the next two weeks, at our regular Jobbing prices for Cash. We make this offer preferring to close our Stock out in this way rather than sell to those who might take advantage of the times to charge war prices. This offer will only remain open for two weeks.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 12th 1861. 47-tf

NOTICE.

WANTED TO HIRE, a negro Boy about 12 years old.

R. SCOTT.

Oct. 21. 67-1t

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber on the 5th inst., at Mount Vernon, Chatham County, one Sorrel Horse and one Sorrel Mare, each with a blaze face The horse is some the largest, about 9 years old, the Mare about 5 years old. A liberal reward will be paid to any person that will return said horses to the subscriber. Any information will be thankfully received.

A. MUCKLE.

Longstreet P. O., Moore county, N. C.

Oct. 16, 1861. *3t pd

Wait for Justice.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentleman, to whom the contract for getting 25,000 Black Walnut Gun Stocks, to be delivered at the Arsenal at Fayetteville, was lately awarded, that he had best incur no expense about it yet awhile, as the bid is contested, there being a bid under his.

BRYAN TYSON.

Oct. 18. 67 3t*pd

RECRUITS WANTED.

WANTED 25 men for the 5th Regiment N. C. State Troops, Army of Manassas. Each recruit will be paid a bounty of $15 as soon as mustered into Service, and $11 per month during term of enlistment. Those desiring to enlist will apply to me at the office of J. G. Shepherd Esq.

JAS. C. DOBBIN, Jr.

Oct. 16th 1861. 66-tf

RECRUITS

FOR THE 5TH REGIMENT STATE TROOPS.

WANTED, 20 men for the 5th Reg't N. C STATE TROOPS, now stationed at Fairfax. Each recruit will be paid $11 per month from date of enlistment, and a bounty of $15 as soon as mustered into service.

Persons wishing to enlist will please call at the store of Messrs. HUSKE & ANDERSON.

W. T. ANDERSON.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 16, 1861. 66-6tpd

NOTICE.

THE members of the Robeson Rip Van Winkles, not with their Company, who have been detained by sickness or otherwise, are hereby ordered to report themselves in PERSON at the Camp, at Hill's Point, near Washington, North Carolina, on or before the 24th day of Oct. inst.

C. GODWIN, Capt.

Oct. 17. 66-2t

CHATHAM ORE HILL COMPANY,

HAVE their Furnace in successful operation, turning out some 12 or 15 tons pig iron per week, of good strong metal; so soon as we get in our Hot Blast—(two or three weeks,) we shall be able to increase the quantity and improve the quality. We are also making, and preparing to supply the market with

Pots, Ovens, Plow-Castings, Wagon Boxes, Sad Irons, Andirons, MOULD BOARDS, MILL AND FACTORY GEAR,

And all kinds of Castings in common use in this country. Orders for castings or pig iron shall have prompt attention. A sample of the pig iron may be seen at the Foundry of Silas Burns, Raleigh; at the Observer Office, Fayetteville; at T. C. & B. G. Worth's, Wilmington, N. C. H. W. DIXON, Ag't.

Goldston, Chatham Co. N. C., Oct. 11. [66-*4wpd]

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE.

Oct. 16. 66-tf

DRUGS.

Quinine, Morphene, Calomel, Iodide Potash, Bals. Copaiva, Gum Arabic, Camphor, Cream Tartar, Senna, Magnesia, Chloroform, Blister-Plaster, Rheubarb, Ipicac, Seidlits Powders, Epsom Salts, Aqua Ammon., Vin. Colchici, Aloes, Ext. Colocynth, Iodine, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE & CO.

Oct. 15. 66-i4w

Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,

Wright's, Brandreth's, Ayer's, Moffatt's and McLane's Pills, Vermifuge, Pain Killer, Mustang Liniment, Spalding's Glue, Jaynes' Medicines, Radway's Ready Rel

MACON, GA., Oct. 15.

The Macon Convention.—About 400 delegates to the Commercial Convention were present yesterday, from nine States. A. O. Andrew, of Charleston, was elected permanent President; R. H. Maury, of Va., W. A. Berry, of N. C., G. A. Lamar, of Ga., D. Hubbard, of Ala., G. C. Sammey, of Miss., J. D. B. DeBow, of La., Samuel Tate, of Tenn., and J. T. Myrick, of Fla., were appointed Vice Presidents.

The meeting was organized in a harmonious manner.

The Cotton Planters' Convention will meet here to-day, and the delegates are invited to seats in the Commercial Convention.

MACON, GA., Oct. 15.—The Cotton Planters' and Commercial Conventions to-day merged into one. The Committee on Commerce and Finance submitted resolutions recommending a modification of the sequestration act, which was laid on the table until to-morrow; also, a resolution recommending insurance companies to take risks on cotton stored in interior towns and on plantations, which was adopted unanimously.

A resolution declaring the proposed issue of treasury notes, and the present bank note currency, under the resolutions of the banks to advance to planters, will furnish an adequate circulation for the country. To this sundry amendments and substitutes were proposed, looking to a Government advance on produce in treasury notes and bonds, which are now subjects of interesting discussion by numerous speakers. Convention adjourned until to-night. Discussion pending.

Interesting from Europe.—We get, through our latest Northern papers, news from Europe of an important character.

A letter from Paris says, several superior and subaltern officers of the French *artillery* have been offered great advantages if they will serve in the Federal army. Some have been offered as much as 6000 francs for their outfit, and pay of 20,000 francs a year guaranteed for years to come.

It was at first said that the French Government did not appear inclined to refuse these offers. Permission was demanded, but on the 15th of September the Minister of War, *by order of the Emperor, made known to applicants that he would not grant any permission to serve in the Federal army.*

The Offer of an American Commission to Garibaldi—British opinion of the Prudence of the Cabinet Movement.

[From the London Times, Sept. 17.]

But here comes another "let down," really worse than any before. As if despairing of native genius or enterprise, the President at Washington has actually sent to ask Garibaldi to accept the post of Commander-in-Chief. It costs an effort to take in the extravagant oddity and the humiliating character of this proposal. To send for Garibaldi is to confess a failure in the element supposed to be specially American. It is to confess that a man is wanted who will go at the enemy, and advance into his territory against overpowering odds. On any view of the case, Garibaldi is not the man the Americans want. He has never yet attempted or desired to command a large army.

[From the London Herald, Sept. 18.]

The whole army of the North is, in fact, dishonored by the advances that have been made to Garibaldi; and the terrible humiliation which Mr. Seward shuddered at when the idea of England's mediation in the American quarrel was broached, sinks into insignificance compared with the deathblow dealt by this grandiloquent politician at the pride and self-consciousness of every American patriot. What must be the effect of such manifest want of faith and courage in the Cabinet at Washington upon generals and soldiers?

Garibaldi's refusal, for his own sake, would have pleased us better had it been more direct. No doubt the plea of ill health is perfectly valid. But it looks like an evasion.

Important intelligence from Spain—expedition fitting out against Mexico.—NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The Washington correspondent of the Times, under date of yesterday, says that highly important advices have been received from Cuba.

The Spanish war steamer Leone was waiting at Cadiz for the result of the Cabinet conference in relation to an European coalition against Mexico, and that the advices of the ultimatum of Spain might be immmediately dispatched to the Governor-General of Cuba. In the meantime an expedition is being fitted out at Havana for Mexico, under the pretext that its destination is San Domingo. The expedition will consist of six batteries, howitzers, and 10,000 men, and they will be ready to start the latter part of next month.

It is given out that Spain is taking these steps against Mexico on her own responsibility, but advices state definitely that England and France send their quota of men, and will co-operate with fleets in the gulf.

The whole country will be startled by this movement, and the public will view the regulation of Mexican affairs as the least important. The object evidently looks further North.

The Canadian Government and the Yankees.—DETROIT, Oct. 7.—A special dispatch from Toronto, C. W., to the Free Press, says that Col. Rankin, member of the Canadian Parliament, who was lately authorized by the U. S. Government to raise a regiment of lancers in that Province, was arrested yesterday on the charge of violating the neutrality of our Government in the war between the Northern and Southern sections of the late Union.

A Good Thing in Leather.—Mr. Isaac Bierfield, of Newberry, has received a patent—and we believe the first issued to a South Carolinian—for an important invention and improvement in Tanning.

In the words of the Newberry Sun, we say: "The ingredients used in this new process make the Leather fine and close. The specimens he has exhibited to us are of a fine polish, and remarkably weighty and pliant. Mr. Bierfield has already disposed of a large quantity of Leather tanned by the new process, which has given general satisfaction. He tells us that he has found that he can tan leather from 40 to 60 per cent. cheaper than heretofore. That light stocks can be tanned in from fifteen to forty days, and heavy stocks in proportion. We consider this new process of Mr. Bierfield of great and decided utility to tanners. Bark, in many sections, is becoming scarce and dear, and the weed used by Mr. Bierfield (the Eupatorium Foenicalæceum, or Dog Fennel,) can be obtained in great abundance. He will dispose of rights either by States or Districts."

Mr. Bierfield has placed in the Courier office several specimens of his Leather. There is one side of "upper" thick, which was done in sixty days; one specimen of "welt," requiring about the same time, and two specimens of "calf" done in fourteen days.

The process has been thoroughly tested with all kinds of hides and skins, and the Leather has been well tried in use by many citizens of Newberry. Many sides have been purchased and sold by Mr. Voigt, Market-street, an experienced dealer, to whom we may refer.

Charleston Courier.

The British vessel reported to have arrived within the last week at a Confederate port was from Nova Scotia, and brought a valuable assorted cargo, consisting of clothing, blankets, mess beef, butter, crackers, etc. So says the Savannah Republican.

From the Greensborough Times.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF CAPT. MOREHEAD'S (GUILFORD) COMPANY.

Dear Friend:—After guarding the Yankee prisoners in the Fair Grounds at Raleigh for two or three weeks, we were ordered, not to our Regiment in Virginia, that of Col. Tew, 2d Regiment of State Troops, but to Washington, N. C. We left Raleigh early in the morning on Monday, 23d of Sept. and reached Newbern on the evening of the same day.

If the Yankees were to take that town, and should be treated by the citizens of that place with as much indifference as we were treated, they would freeze them out in a few days.

We left Newbern after twelve, came up the Neuse about ten miles, and from thence, we marched ten miles to Swift Creek, where we were entertained in the most hospitable manner by Mr. Colbert, who is a type of the true sons of Carolina. I need scarcely say that such a man is blessed with a wife, and she, as noble and generous as himself, sends him on every good work.

We started on our way, the next morning, much refreshed, and with the gratitude and friendship of soldiers, towards Mr. and Mrs. Colbert. After an unpleasant day's march, we halted near Washington; the men being much fatigued, and foot-sore. But we were soon made to forget all our toil and weariness; the Mayor of Washington met us over the River and requested us to wait, as the Ladies were preparing a dinner for us, and had but a few hours notice to do so—it was now about 3 o'clock, and we were soon marched over to a most sumptuous dinner. Whilst marching through the streets, we forgot the dreary way we had passed, who would not at meeting such a kind welcome, so many bright eyes, sweet smiles and beautiful faces? This was to most of us, our first visit, but if our lives are spared—it will not be our last. Often in our pilgrimage through life—in war and in peace we will, in imagination, wander back to Washington as to a green oasis in the desert of the Past, around which our hearts will love to linger.

After dinner we took boats for our destination, and whilst waiting for them to "wood up," a few of us took a stroll, to look once more at the beautiful Town rendered dear to us by the kind welcome and generous hospitality of its citizens. On our way, we learned that the Ladies were making cartridges, and went to see them, in our dirt, dust and fatigue suits. They met us with that kindness which has ever characterized the place; we soon felt at home, and found the Ladies as pleasant and sociable, as they were pretty; they acted as our Ladies at home do, and you know that pleased me. I was much pleased to meet an acquaintance, who was at our Edgeworth a short time since; and after spending a very pleasant afternoon, we went aboard our Boats, and were soon steaming down the old Tar or Taw River. We witnessed next morning, a beautiful sun-rise, and the lovely scenery on the Pamlico Sound. After breakfast, with the Captain of the Boat, to whom we are all indebted for many favors, we came ashore at Juniper Bay, and entered upon some of the finest land in the world—belonging to Judge Donnell; the weeds are about eight feet high, the corn so high, that they pasture cattle in it and the ears cannot be reached by cattle. The ears are not proportioned to the stalk, this year, on account of drought, and yet the ground is covered with water. We found Mr. Jones the Superintendent a very kind man, and return our sincere thanks, for the many favors received at his hands. We acknowledge our indebtedness to others, for a good dinner. After a good rest, we started to this place, passing through farms just like the first mentioned, all along the shore of Lake Mattamuskeet, a beautiful sheet of water, about twenty-five miles long We found the people, along the road, as clever as we could wish, turning out to aid us in every possible way. We are now encamped on the shore of the Lake. Leaving out the white tents, bristling bayonets, and soldiers, the place reminds me of the "Happy Valley" in Rasselas, not only in appearance, but we are cut off from the world, and like that valley, we have a little world in ourselves. This is a land flowing with milk and honey, and we have found the people all hospitable and kind. We had an alarm, a few nights since, that the Yankees were landing, five miles below us; we went down in quick time, but found no Yankees, and had to return without our morning sport. We had quite a storm here, or last Friday, had to prop our Tents, and the rain poured down. We have eleven cases of Measles in camp; with this exception we are well and doing well. We wish the men of Guilford would raise a company for State defence, come take our post, and let us go to our Regiment where we belong.

H. C. G. Ex-Officio.

MUNCHAUSENISM.

The following marvelous story is copied into the Richmond papers from the N. Y. Times of the 10th, the latest date received. It is needless to say that the whole story is a fabrication:—

From the New York Times of the 10th inst.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

More Brilliant Victories on the North Carolina Coast—Attempt to recapture the Forts at Hatteras Inlet—Attack by Six Rebel Steamers with Three thousand Men—Total Failure of the Expedition—Two of the Steamers Sunk—Seven Hundred Rebels Supposed to be Drowned—A Large Number killed and wounded—The Indiana Regiment attacked at Chicamicomica—The Rebels Shelled from a National Gun-boat—Two or three Hundred of them Killed—Important News from the South.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 9.

Commander Chauncey arrived here this evening from Hatteras Inlet. He reports that on Monday the rebels organized an expedition to attack and re-capture the forts occupied by our forces. The expedition consisted of six steamboats and about three thousand men. The steamers were armed with heavy rifled cannon and mortars for throwing shells. The attack was simultaneous but ineffectual.

The forts fired shell, and were assisted by the vessels stationed off the Inlet. After a time the rebels retired, though not before two or three steamers had been sunk, going down with all on board. Judging from the crowded appearance of the vessels, it is estimated that about seven hundred men were drowned. Besides a large loss must have been sustained from the bursting of our shell and the plunging of our shot, as the guns were served in a most masterly manner.

The Northern papers contain long accounts of the above Munchausenism, even to the official account of Lieut. Draine of the Navy. The fact is notorious, however, in refutation of all these yankee lies, that our men brought off 31 prisoners, and lost but one man, and he died of exhaustion in chasing the flying rascals. *They* tell of killing Col. Bartow of Georgia, and two or three hundred others killed and wounded. Yet their whole story is full of contradictions. It calls for reinforcements, saying that "no advance can be made" without additional forces. Also that "Col. Brown narrowly escaped with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment. He was shelled from the Confederate vessels, and troops were landed both above and below him, yet he managed to escape with comparatively small loss. The particulars of his masterly movement have not yet arrived."

Such things don't look much like a yankee victory.

A Good Story.—The Athens (Geo.) Banner relates the following:

A gentleman, who was in Augusta when the Yankee prisoners passed through there on their way to New Orleans, relates the following conversation between one of the prisoners and a "cullud gemman:"

Yankee, from car window, to darkie on platform—Are you a slave or freeman?

Darkie—Well, I ain't what you might call a free nigger, but I am right smart freer dan you is 'bout dis time.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

"COTTON IS KING."

EXPERIENCE has fully demonstrated the fact that Soft COTTON SOCKS are better for soldiers than Wool; they do not cause the feet to sweat, and consequently are warmer; they are cheaper too, another consideration of importance especially these hard times. I have now on hand 1200 pairs of GEE'S best, and can furnish any reasonable number, at very short notice. Every one who has tried them has been pleased.

G. W. J. GOLDSTON, Agent for Gee's Cotton Socks.

Sept. 16. 57-*6t

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Stewart Devane, at September Term, 1861, of Cumberland County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make payment and to all having claims to be settled to present them in due time.

THOMAS W. DEVANE.

September 24, 1861. 60-4t*pd

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1860, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11¼ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly tothat point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in October next, the following tracts of land or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost thereon for the year 1859:

ACRES.	BY WHOM LISTED.	LOCALITY.	TAX.
118	Frankey Braboy,	Holly Swamp,	4.97
75	Neill McFayden,	Camden Road,	75
640	A J Currie, for the Heirs of Neill Shaw, dec'd,	Warrick Bay,	4.52
166	A J Currie,	Green Branch,	5.10
268	Lauchlin McKay,	Lumber River,	6.62
100	Spyres Varmun,	Indian Swamp,	3.20
100	Wesley Bullard,	Bear Swamp,	3.55

REUBEN KING, Sh'ff.

Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 1861. 57-ts

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

Daniel Little v. Arch'd Buie, Neill Buie, D. McP. Buie, Effie Buie, Neill McNeill and wife Annabella M. D., Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom Buie, Duncan Brown and wife Sally Ann, Mary McCorvey, and John Buie, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY,

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.

Alfred Brower, adm'r of Thomas Williams, vs. Matthew Williams et. al.

PETITION FOR ACCOUNT AND SETTLEMENT.

IN this cause it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George Williams is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a public newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for four successive weeks, notifying the said non-resident personally to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the same heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July, 1861.

A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

Sept. 26, 1861. 61-*4w

Harper's Magazine for April.

March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS,

Blanks for sale at this Office.

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, A. D. 1861.

Hector McLean, Eliza McLean, Jane Currie, Hector McNeill, Franklin, John McNeill, Daniel B. McNeill, Laura McNeill, Christiana McNeill, children of John McNeill and Sally McNeill his wife, v. Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, and David McBryde and his wife Harriet McBryde.

PETITION TO DIVIDE SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, Malcom McLean, Joseph McLean and Byran McLean, children of John M. McLean, reside beyond the limits of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the non-resident defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1861, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861. JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk. C. C.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1861.

James McLean v. Edward McCallum.

ATTACHMENT.

CONDITIONAL JUDGMENT AND GARNISHMENT.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edward McCallum, the defendant in this attachment, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, it is therefore adjudged and ordered by the court, that publication be made for him in the Fayetteville Observer, (a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C.) for six consecutive weeks, notifying him of the attachment which has issued against him, and commanding him to appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of November, 1861, then and there to replevy, or final judgment will be rendered against him, &c.

Witness, John A Rowland, Clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in August, A. D. 1861.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

Oct. 3. 63-*6w

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October. Ends 17th February.

2d Session.—Commences 18th February. Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.

Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

R. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 13. 57-tf

WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old.

JNO. C. BOOTH, Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

Loan to the Confederate States!

BOOKS of subscription to receive this Loan are now open at the office of J. G. Shepherd in Fayetteville. The Commissioners who have this matter in charge appeal to their fellow-citizens to come forward and aid their country in a time so full of the utmost interest to all. While the investment is regarded as safe and remunerative, it is not to this consideration that the appeal is addressed. The question is one of the highest moment to the people of the Confederate States. It is their DUTY to aid in this war, as they value life, liberty, honor! All loans will be accepted from fifty dollars upward.

July 22, 1861. 41tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH, Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,

COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,

AT

Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.

Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.: plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec't 20, 1859 77-

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

1500 PIECES CALICO;
500 PIECES LAWNS;
Black and Colored Silks;
Irish Linen and Diapers;
Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 11;
Men and Boy's Clothing.

With a large assortment of all kinds of

GOODS,

All of which were purchased at Auction and private sale by the package at panic prices, and will be offered cheap by wholesale or retail.

April 11, 1861. 12tf

At No. 34, Hay St.

10,000 YDS. PRINTS, unusually low, either by wholesale or retail.

50 Doz. WOOL and other HATS.

CLOTHING

at greatly reduced prices; together with a large and varied stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

all of which will be offered on as favorable terms as any House in the State.

J. K. KYLE.

Oct. 4, 1860. 58tf

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 16-tf

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " B. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

WANTED

FOR CONFEDERATE SERVICE,

Thirty good, reliable, unmarried Men

TO enlist for THREE YEARS or DURING THE WAR, and to be stationed at the Arsenal and Armory at Fayetteville, unless specially required for other service. Pay from Eleven to Twenty-Two Dollars per month, (with such an amount additional as merit will warrant,) with rations, quarters, medical attendance, &c.

I desire no one to enlist who shall not have made up his mind to be governed by the Regulations and Articles of War for the Government of the Confederate Army.

JNO. C. BOOTH, Capt. Art'y, C. S. A. Comd'g A. & Armory.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1861.

For Sale.

30 Bags Coffee.
5 Hhds. Sugars.
Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs.
Starch, White Lead and Glass.
Putty. 500 lbs. Shoe Nails.
20 to 25 Tons Swedes Iron.
400 Dozen Knives and Forks.
100 " Pocket Knives.
90 " Razors.
60 " Scissors.
30 " Brooms.
20 " Frying Pans.
200 Gross Wood Screws.
110 Gross Cast and Wrought Butt Hinges.
30 Doz. Augers, 12 Gross of Gimlets.
10 " Hammers, 20 doz. Hatchets.

20 Doz. Axes, 150 Doz. Cut Tacks, 15 Doz. Coffee Mills; together with many articles not enumerated. Our terms are CASH, or such produce as we deal in.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1861. 63-4w

Who will go into the Enterprise?

SUPPOSING that there are those having capital they would like to invest in putting into speedy operation divers classes of manufacture which must now be established in the South, I would take this method to inform any such, that I have a never-failing WATER-POWER, (with plenty of room,) at the Merchant Mills in the centre of Fayetteville, N. C., capable of running any machinery of light order, and would be pleased to have the same profitably employed.

R. McDANIEL.

October 5, 1861. 63tf

NOTICE.

To the Sheriffs of the the different Counties of North Carolina.

ALL BLANKETS AND CLOTHING WHICH MAY be received by you can be sent directly to the several Companies which went from your county—and when your own Companies are supplied, you will then forward any balance on hand to the Quartermaster in Raleigh. You will put up all articles intended for your Companies in strong boxes, directed to the Quartermaster in Raleigh, with the Company and the Regiment plainly marked on them; and you will have the contents of each box marked on it.

Whenever the Companies are on duty in your neighborhood, you are authorized to deliver the articles to them, taking the receipt of the Captain for them, which receipt you will forward to this office.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

October 4, 1861.

Quartermaster's Office,

OCTOBER 3d, 1861.

ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MAY BE DESIROUS of taking Contracts for making Clothes for the Army of North Carolina, can obtain terms, &c., on application at this office. Goods will be issued to any responsible parties—in quantities sufficient to clothe single companies which can be made up in their own neighborhoods, and the money will be paid to the parties receiving the Goods, on the return of the manufactured articles. Parties may furnish the Cloth, which will be paid for by the State.

J. DEVEREUX, *A. Q. M.*

October 4, 1861. 63-6t

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, Oct. 3rd, 1861.

In pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, fledseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult. is hereby revoked. The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D., 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK, Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861. 63 4t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th of Sept., a Bay Mare MULE, about eight years old, good size, no marks recollected. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mule to me, or any information thankfully received. Address me at Fayetteville.

NEILL R. BLUE.

Oct. 5. 63-3tpd

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal [illegible] south-western Missouri.

June 30.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASK DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE should see that the articles they purchase are with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWEN

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of Goods.